NEW YORK The Literary Digest August 18, 1934

President Sees "Confidence Returning"

Importance of His Wisconsin Speech, With Its Spirited Defense of the New Deal, Is Quickly Recognized by the Nation's Press

"THERE is no lack of confidence on the part of those business men, farmers, and workers who clearly read the signs of the times."

With these words, spoken in his address at Green Bay, Wisconsin, last week, President Roosevelt replied to those who have told him that recovery has been seriously retarded and who have asked for some act or utterance which would "restore confidence" to business.

Huge and cordial crowds, turning out to acclaim him at every stop on his transcontinental trip, bore testimony to his personal popularity and to the popularity of his New Deal. Nominating primaries—for example, those held in three States last week—have offered testimony to the same effect. Noting these demonstrations of public approval, the President saw no reason to offer apologies for his policies in his speech at Green Bay.

Acme

President Roosevelt at Fort Peck, Montana, after he had spoken to a crowd of 10,000 at the Fort Peck Dam site

And he offered none. The address was a spirited defense of the New Deal's accomplishments, a ringing promise that the progress already made will be extended.

No one expects, now that he is back in Washington, that he will hesitate to tackle the country's problems, or sit back and rest on his laurels. As a matter of fact, even before he reached the Capital he had reasserted his leadership and issued the order nationalizing silver.

Wide World

Chairman Fletcher

Despite his satisfaction with his Administration's achievements, there was no sign in his Wisconsin speech of any feeling that he has done all he can. In a year and five months, he said, the people "have received at least a partial answer to their demands for action, and neither the demand nor the action has reached the end of the road."

But action, he declared, may be delayed by two types of individuals. "First, there is the man whose objectives are wholly right and wholly progressive, but who declines to cooperate . . . because he insists on his own methods." This was interpreted as a reference to Senator William E. Borah of Idaho. The other type, the President added, is "the individual who demands some message to the people of the United States that will restore what he calls 'confidence.'"

"Ancient Order" Gone

Before he left on his trip, he said, he received letters from two of these men and to both he replied: "What would you like to have me say?" One thereupon asked the President to demand the abolishment of all government supervision over business.

"My friends," the President said, "the people of the United States will not restore that ancient order."

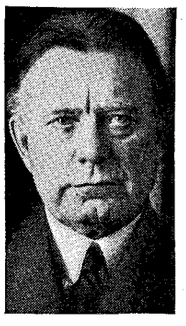
He had just seen, and been deeply moved by, conditions in the drought area. Yet, despite the drought, he declared, confidence is returning to the agricultural population, and to the greater part of the whole population.

"Confidence," he said, "is returning to the manufacturers, who, in overwhelming numbers, are comparing the black ink of to-day with the red ink of many years gone by; to the workers who have achieved under the National Recovery Administration rights for which they fought unsuccessfully for a generation; to the men and women whose willing hands found no work and who have been saved from starvation by government relief; to the youngsters whose childhood has been saved to them by the abolition of child labor; to the fair and sincere bankers and financiers and business men, big and little, who now, for the first time, find the Government cooperating with them in new attempts to put the Golden Rule into the temples of finance; to the home owners who have been saved from the stark threat of foreclosure and to the small investors and savers of the nation, who, for the first time, rightly believe that their savings are secure."

These, he went on, "are the elements that make for confidence," and he stated: "Those who would measure confidence in this country in the future must look first to the average citizen."

One member of Congress, Representative Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, who ran against Gov. Charles W. Bryan for that State's Democratic nomination to the Senate Tuesday, has said of the New Deal: "It seeks to cement our society, rich and poor, manual workers and brain workers, into a voluntary brotherhood of freemen, standing together, striving together, for the common good of all."

Of this, the President said: "Keep that vision before your eyes and in your hearts; it can and will be attained."



Senator Borah

In the course of his address, he settled the long-standing question whether he would lend aid and comfort to Senator Robert M. La Follette's campaign for reelection as head of Wisconsin's new third party, the Progressives. The President thanked both Senator La Follette and A. G. Schmedeman, Wisconsin's Democratic Governor, for their cooperation. Thus he placed his indorsement on both men and brightened the prospects of a Democratic-Progressive agreement under which Democrats would support La Follette for the Senate while Progressives supported Schmedeman for the Governorship. "Does it mean the start of a third party—an amalgamation?" asked Henry P. Fletcher, Chairman of the Republican National

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Committee, referring to this part of the address. A few days before the President delivered his speech, the Republicans of Oklahoma, meeting in convention at Oklahoma City, furnished striking evidence of his strength. By an overwhelming vote, they refused to condemn the essentials of the New Deal, contenting themselves with rebuking the Administration for wasting

Saved From the Collapse

—Battenfield in the Chicago *Daily Times*

relief funds. Furthermore, ex-Senator W. B. Pine, Republican candidate for Governor, announced that, if elected, he would "cooperate fully" with the President.

The Republicans of Illinois, however, meeting in convention at Springfield on the day the President spoke in Green Bay, were less tender toward the Administration. They adopted platform planks opposing the NRA, the AAA and the Roosevelt labor policies.

Fletcher's Attack

Addressing the Illinois convention in a speech opening the Republican campaign in the Mid-west, Chairman Fletcher declared that the Agricultural Adjustment Act has proved "a tragic disappointment." He condemned the Administration for fostering monopoly, adopting a "dishonest currency," extending bureaucracy, introducing "a system of State capitalism" and spending money with "unprecedented profligacy."

On the same day, also, Senator Borah, speaking in Meridian, Idaho, criticized the Administration's crop-reduction program. "I do not think my Government ought to join with the chinch-bugs, the boll-weevil, the locusts, the storms, and the droughts in making scarce the things for which millions are nightly praying," he said.

Considered as a victory for the Roosevelt Administration, the Democratic primaries in Missouri, West Virginia and Kansas last week were even more significant than the attitude of the Oklahoma Republicans. In Missouri, Senator Bennett C. Clark, a Democrat who on occasion has been a tart critic of the Administration, threw his entire strength behind a candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, only to see him come trailing in third. The winner was County Judge Harry S. Truman, who in his campaign made the most of Senator Clark's insurgency.

In addition to its national implications, the primary had State-wide meaning as well. Judge Truman was supported by T. J. Pendergast, Democratic "boss" of Kansas City, who strengthened his hand through his candidate's victory. Senator Roscoe C. Patterson, a forthright opponent of the New Deal, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination, will run against Judge Truman on November 6.

In West Virginia, the Democratic Senatorial nomination went to a whole-hearted champion of the New Deal, Rush D. Holt, twenty-nine-year-old member of the State Legislature. The runner-up was Clement L. Shaver, former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. The recent anti-New Deal speeches of John W. Davis, whose Presidential campaign he managed in 1924, apparently did Mr. Shaver no good.

Senator Henry D. Hatfield, another critic of the Administration, won renomination from the Republican party without difficulty and will oppose Mr. Holt in November. If Mr. Holt wins, he will be below the Constitutional age limit when the next Congress convenes. The Senate, however, once seated Henry Clay in similar circumstances.

Finally, in Kansas, Omar B. Ketchum, who plans to make the success of the National Administration's program his chief election issue, won the Democratic nomination for Governor. Mr. Ketchum, who became Mayor of Topeka in 1931, was a linotype operator until four years ago.

He will run against Gov. Alf M. Landon, one of the few Republican Governors elected in the Roosevelt landslide of 1932. In the Republican primary, Mr. Landon had no trouble winning the nomination from Dr. John R. Brinkley, so-called "goat-gland specialist," despite the heavy vote the latter piled up in previous campaigns for the Governorship.

These political situations, together with the drought, silver developments, and the President's Green Bay speech, dominated the national scene last week. Tho previously first-page news, Gov. Floyd B. Olson's use of the National Guard to establish martial law in strike-ridden Minneapolis, and Gov. O. K. Allen's use of it to occupy the office of the Registrar of Voters in New Orleans attracted little notice. In Minneapolis, a Federal court denied an employers' petition for an injunction to prevent employment of the Guard for functions it is now performing.

Newspaper editors were quick to see the importance of the President's Green Bay speech, tho they disagreed on its implications. Some thought it signified a swing to the Left; others that the President still stood a little to the Left of Center, contemplating no drastic changes but insisting upon orderly social progress. None of them, however, believed that the President had swung toward the Right, as some had expected him to do.

"If anything," said the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, "the President seemed to move a bit toward the Left."

But the Boston *Transcript* said: "Those whose apprehensions had been aroused by the possibility of a sharp Administrative veer to the Left will find nothing in the address to cause them concern. . . . The President . . . is standing pat."

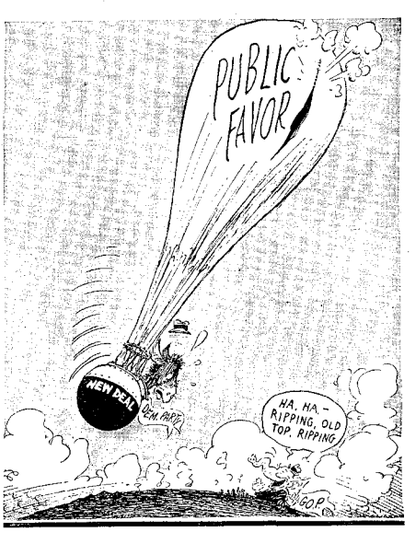
Press Comment

The Philadelphia *Record*, which usually supports the New Deal, declared: "The President is right. Confidence is returning. But it is a confidence that we are headed toward a prosperity for all, instead of another false prosperity for a few."

In New York, the papers differed widely. *The Journal of Commerce* thought that the President's remarks "reflect a light-heartedness which the gravity of the existing situation does not warrant."

The Herald Tribune, stanchly Republican, believed the speech "indicated that Mr. Roosevelt is still living in his happy world of poetry, politics, and high purpose, where all problems are solved by the simple announcement that they are non-existent; and in that sense it was rather less than reassuring."

The Times, on the other hand, usually supports Democratic policies and it drew a different conclusion. "In the main," it said, "there can be no doubt that he was aiming to remove fear and stimulate hope. His own undimmed faith and hopefulness are themselves a needed and welcome encouragement to the American people."



Ripping

—Shoemaker in the Chicago *Daily News*

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Drought Cuts Grain Crops to Thirty-Year Low

No Danger of Food Shortage, Says Secretary Wallace, as Government Maps War on Profiteering—Twenty-Four States, With Population of 27,000,000, Affected by Dry Spell

"NEVER before in history has there been so little rain over so wide a territory throughout the growing season," officials of the Department of Agriculture declared Sunday. The drought-scorched Northwest, Mid-west and Southwest had suspected as much.

Rains fell in parts of the drought area last week, but the situation nevertheless remains grave, as a statement by the Agriculture Department's Crop Reporting Board indicated.

"The crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed and buckwheat are each expected to be the smallest in thirty years or more," it said. "Combining the estimates of thirty-two principal crops, present indications are that yields per acre will average nearly 19 per cent. less than they were last year and about 22 per cent. below the average of yields during the last thirteen years."

Just how bad the situation actually has been was brought home to unsuspecting Easterners by motion-picture newsreels from the parched area showing stunted corn-stalks that crumbled into dust when touched, shockingly emaciated cattle with almost every bone protruding, and ponds and rivers, typical of thousands, utterly dried up. Supporting this evidence were less graphic, but nonetheless revealing, figures from Lawrence Westbrook, assistant to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator.

Extent of Desolation

"The drought area is extending every day," Mr. Westbrook told President Roosevelt as the latter made his way eastward through the Northwest. His figures showed that twenty-four States, comprising 60 per cent. of the area of the United States and containing 27,000,000 persons, had been affected by the drought. The greatest desolation centers in Montana, North and South Dakota, and Wyoming, but States to the south are in almost as critical a condition. Mr. Westbrook estimated the total loss caused by the drought at $5,000,000,000.

Mr. Westbrook described in detail the plans going forward to provide immediate relief to between 300,000 and 400,000 families which have already been ruined by the devastation and to rehabilitate a large percentage of those who have no prospect of making a living out of their land in the future. He emphasized that much of this land never was good for farming and that thousands would have to abandon their homes and seek a livelihood elsewhere if they were to have any future at all.

There's Better Farming for You

—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*

The Federal Emergency Relief Administration has already spent $35,000,000 of the $275,000,000 appropriated by Congress and, according to Mr. Westbrook, it is trying hard to hold down expenditures pending the greater needs of the coming winter. Many farmers will have no cash income until crops are marketed next June and they and their families must be maintained until then. Congress appropriated $525,000,000 for agricultural relief. In addition to the money set aside for the FERA, $100,000,000 was granted to the Farm Credit Administration for emergency loans to farmers, $100,000,000 went to the AAA for the purchase of cattle being processed by the FERA, and $50,000,000 was assigned for the establishment of more CCC camps in the drought area.

However, government officials point out that there is no danger of a food shortage. According to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, "Next year, because of drought, there won't be the customary supply of sirloin steaks and pork chops, but there will be plenty of food to keep everyone in the best of health."

The drought confronts the Government with two problems, that of preventing profiteering in food products, the prices of which are bound to rise, and that of modifying its crop-reduction program. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration apparently plans to control production, but not to restrict it to the present extent.

The drought has removed the danger of overproduction this year, but there is danger that farmers will plant too heavily next year, Secretary Wallace warned. "And if we do we'll all go to smash together," he told farmers in New Jersey last Saturday.

In the long run, he indicated, the country must find foreign markets for its farm products, and this means that it must lower its own tariffs. "The thing for you to do, whether you are an Old Dealer or a New Dealer, is to get the tariffs slashed in half," he declared.

On July 1, the government estimate of the corn crop for this year, normally 2,516,000,000 bushels annually, was 2,113,000,000 bushels. The effects of the drought in the corn belt have been so severe that this estimate has been cut to 1,600,000,000. The bulk of the corn produced this year will be east of the Mississippi River, in Northern Iowa and Northern Illinois. Corn at prohibitive prices is expected from parts of Ohio, southern Minnesota, northeastern Nebraska, and a few counties in southern Missouri.

Federal Reserve Bank figures throw

(Continued on page 38)

Wide World

In some sections, the drought-ridden farmer is faced with the prospect of subnormal crops for several years to come

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Green's Unemployment Figures Attacked

United States Chamber of Commerce Calls Them Too High By 3,000,000—Aluminum Workers Strike, Steel Walkout Averted

Labor and the unemployed continue to figure prominently in news of the day. Hitting at the figures for unemployed as released by the American Federation of Labor, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last week placed the number at 3,000,000 less than the 10,300,000 recently reported by the A. F. of L.

Acme

Judge Walter P. Stacy

In answer to the charge of William Green, President of the A. F. of L., that industry was not employing as many as it should and to the unemployment figures of his organization, the Chamber magazine placed the jobless at under 7,000,000. "If all the reliable data to be had are gathered," it said, "and if there is care to err upward rather than downward, there is reached for July an estimate under 7,000,000 for persons in unemployment for all reasons."

Last week also, plants of the Aluminum Company of America shut down in four States, when union men demanded no immediate wage-cuts and recognition of the union.

Delayed since July 24, the strike has the sanction of the American Federation of Labor, and pickets quietly took up their places as a skeleton crew, permitted by the Aluminum Workers Council, went on duty to care for equipment.

Answering the strikers' demands, Roy A. Hunt, President of the Aluminum Company, said: "News that the American Federation of Labor has called a strike in some of the works of the Aluminum Company of America came to us without advance notification on the part of the A. F. of L. that this action was to be taken. I regret to learn of it.

"On August 3 we gave union representatives a definite answer to their request for a 'closed shop' and all the other standard union practises that go with it. . . . The strike will not change the company's attitude toward a 'closed shop' or the other demands."

In a letter to Fred A. Wetmore, secretary of the Aluminum Workers Council, the company agreed to meet "with any of its employees or representatives of any of its employees for the purpose of discussing wages, hours and working conditions."

As the Aluminum walkout was announced, the National Steel Labor Relations Board won its first victory in peacefully settling a probable strike. Through the Board the Republic Steel Corporation has renewed its agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers. The Corporation announced its opposition to the agreement on July 10, and on July 25 the Board was notified by the company's attorneys that the agreement would not be considered under any circumstances. As the agreement expired on July 30, the management refused negotiations with a union under "radical leadership."

But a contract, in form of a letter, declared valid and binding by Judge Walter P. Stacy, Chairman of the Board and Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court, continues the wage-scale known as the Pittsburgh Amalgamated scale. With this victory to its credit the Board will begin public hearings on grievances of steel workers in Pittsburgh.

Nazi Bishop Again Defied

Another crisis in the struggle to Nazify the German Protestant Church was reached on Sunday when a fiery manifesto was read from many German pulpits defying the authority of the Nazi Reichbishop, Ludwig Mueller. Obedience to his church régime, declared the manifesto, "means disobedience to God." This defiance was in reply to the action of the National Synod, which last week adopted a series of measures entrenching Bishop Mueller still more firmly as dictator of the Evangelical Church. All pastors were directed to take oaths of loyalty to Chancellor Hitler and to promise complete obedience to Doctor Mueller.

The protesting manifesto, which according to the correspondents means a fight to the finish in this church controversy which reached a somewhat similar crisis last winter, said in part:

"The Reich's church government disregards the simplest principles of law and justice.

"It places preaching the gospel under the arbitrary will of fallible persons. It is bereft of the brotherly love enjoined by holy writ."

Augustus Thomas Dies

Augustus Thomas, dean of American playwrights, died Sunday at his home near Nyack, New York, of a heart attack at the age of seventy-seven.

His first stage venture was a one-act play, "Editha's Burglar," in collaboration with Edgar Smith. The sentimental and romantic "Alabama" established him and was followed by "Colonel Carter of Cartersville," "Arizona," "In Mizzoura," and "The Witching Hour," among others. His fiftieth and last play, "Still Waters," was an attack on prohibition.

Ford Exposition at Chicago

A newcomer to "A Century of Progress" at Chicago, the Ford Exposition, extending eleven acres along the shore of Lake Michigan, is a miniature "World's Fair" of transportation in itself.

In the center of the 900-foot exposition building is the Rotunda, designed as a truncated gear, housing a globe twenty feet in diameter, which displays the world-wide operations of the Ford enterprises. Here, too, is shown the "drama of transportation," a collection of sixty-seven vehicles from the ancient chariot of Egypt to the most modern motor-car. On the wall of the Rotunda is a photo-mural, designed by Walter D. Teague, representing a trip through a modern automobile plant.

In the reproduction of the Bagley Avenue workshop of Henry Ford, which is in the Century Room, are the first Ford car and the original tools of the seventy-one-year-old manufacturer.

The Industrial Hall contains the latest inventions of the engineer which aid in the efficient and accurate manufacture of the motor-car. The Industrial Barn, an exhibit in the Hall, the original barn built in 1863 on the farm of Henry Ford's father, was brought to the exposition piece by piece and set up to display the machinery used in processing the farmer's crops for industrial uses.

In the foreground of the Ford Building are the gardens, the amphitheater, and the orchestra shell where the Detroit Symphony Orchestra plays daily. Surrounding the gardens are the "Roads of the World," a 2,000-foot oval built in sections, representing twenty-one historic highways.

Record Deep-Sea Descent

Accompanied by Otis Barton, Dr. William Beebe, deep-sea explorer, last week made a record descent of 2,510 feet below the surface of the sea in his bathysphere off Nonesuch Island in the Bermudas. Two successful descents were made before a cold current forced the explorers to return to the surface after breaking the old record of 2,200 feet set by them in 1932. During their latest descent they remained below for three hours and nineteen minutes.

Invented by Mr. Barton, the bright blue bathysphere is a 5,500-pound oval device equipped with three fused-quartz windows five inches in diameter and four inches thick.

Rescue Party Reaches Byrd

Pushing its way across the darkened Ross Sea ice-barrier, a tractor party, after two failures, succeeded Sunday in reaching Admiral Byrd in his isolated camp 123 miles south of Little America.

Isolated since March 28, when he began his study of weather phenomena, Byrd had suffered from the intense cold and the fumes of his kerosene stove, and was weak from illness.

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What the Nationalization of Silver Means

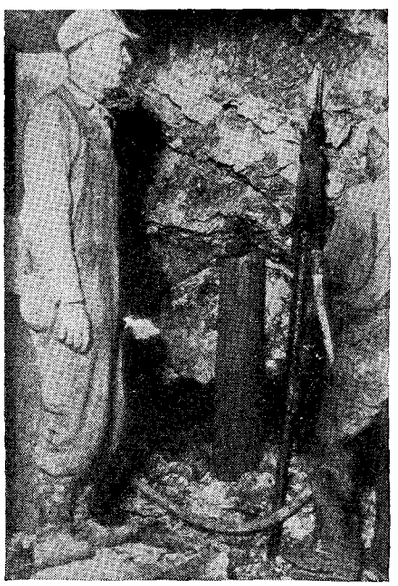
Tho the Government's Decree Can Have Little Effect Upon the Average Citizen, and Applies Only to Stores of Silver in Bulk, It Stirred the Markets of the World

IN itself, the Government's decree nationalizing silver bullion can have little effect upon the average citizen. The order, of course, does not apply to household silver, silver-fillings in teeth, silver coins, silver watches or silver made up into ornaments or commercial articles. It applies only to those stores of silver in bulk, which may amount to some 150,000,000 ounces.

All such silver must be turned in to the Government within ninety days of the Executive Order issued last week. For this silver the Government will pay a net price amounting to 50.01 cents an ounce. The Government will continue to buy newly-mined silver at the 64½-cent rate, as before.

The nationalization order stirred the markets of the world. American stocks went up, tho the market sagged later and government securities weakened. Silver prices mounted in Shanghai, Hongkong, Bombay, London. Silver stocks advanced on the exchanges in San Francisco and Salt Lake City. Members of the Silver Bloc hailed the order as the beginning of a new epoch, while conservative Republicans made fun of it as a new rabbit out of the Presidential hat. To thoughtful observers the nationalization decree seemed significant as a sign that the Government may be contemplating a policy of currency inflation. Abroad, heavy selling of the dollar was partly due to a belief that the gold value of the dollar was soon to be decreased again. On the other hand, it has been suggested that this may mean that the Government's future currency-tinkering may be confined to silver.

Why was this step taken at this particular time? For one thing, it appeared as a dramatic gesture signalizing the President's return to Washington, after his long vacation. It was also timed to give a fillip to speculative activity after weeks of extreme market dulness. Furthermore, the Monday after the announcement, Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma, leading Silverite, made a speech during Farm Week at the "World's Fair" in Chicago. Advance copies of this speech had been sent broadcast throughout the country. Mr. Roosevelt and his advisers must have known that the Senator would call for further inflation. The Senator declared that the farmers of the country want gold raised in value from $35 an ounce to the maximum—$41.34—possible under the existing law. At any rate, the President has met Senator Thomas's call for a dilution of the present excessive value of gold by "a much wider use of silver as part of the metallic base."



Wide World

Drilling for silver in a Nevada mine

Keystone

***What $5,000,000 worth of silver looks like.*—The minimum estimated accumulated stocks of silver in this country total 150,000,000 ounces, approximately fourteen times greater than that shown above; the maximum estimate of 250,000,000 ounces would make a pile approximately twenty-four times greater**

Senator Thomas's View

It will be remembered that the existing law calls for the eventual backing of United States currency by both gold and silver, in the proportion of 75 per cent. gold and 25 per cent. silver. Since the existing gold backing of our currency is nearly $8,000,000,000, this would call for the acquisition of more than $2,000,000,000 worth of silver. Whether it would be possible to extract such a sum from the silver hoards of the Orient, it is hard to say. But even the small step now taken will help the farmers pay off their debts, according to Senator Thomas. "Silver is now primary money," he declared, and the acquisition of the country's supply of silver bullion "has the same effect on money as if we had discovered a new mountain of gold." The Senator considers it "the biggest thing that has been done thus far in our monetary program." But to such an expert as Alexis Tatischef, statistician of the New York Commodity Exchange, it seems evident from this rather limited action that "the President does not wish a definite silver program."

From a market standpoint the nationalization proclamation was compelled by the recent rise in silver quotations which have been forcing the price up to within a very small fraction of the 50 cents an ounce the Treasury may legally pay in the open market. A market price above the Treasury price would of course nullify the Government's silver-buying program. So recourse was had to the provision of the law allowing the Government to take over all silver stocks at a fair value in consideration of the prevailing market price.

The day after the nationalization order was issued, the Treasury announced that it was now issuing silver certificates against its 62,000,000 ounces of free silver (silver not held for redemption purposes) and added: "These silver certificates are being issued on a basis of $1.29 an ounce, because that is required by law for all silver certificates." The silver being nationalized, it went on, will also form the basis of the issuance of silver certificates on the basis of $1.29 an ounce, tho "for the present the Treasury will issue against this silver an aggregate face amount of certificates equal to its cost."

This decision, said the New York *Times*, "means that the Government will be issuing paper money only in part secured by real value. . . . The Government will issue $1.29 of paper currency for silver for which it has paid in some instances 64½ cents, in some instances 50 cents and in some in-

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Topics of the Day

$3,000 a Month Hardly Enough The sad story of a seven-year-old girl who couldn't make ends meet on an allowance of $3,000 a month was told recently in Surrogates' Court in New York City.

Lucy Cotton Thomas, daughter of the late Edward Russell Thomas, applied through her mother, Mrs. Lucy Cotton Thomas Magraw, for a monthly allowance of $5,000.

Lucy, the court records showed, had a gross estate of $2,402,368 which was reduced to $1,869,244 through losses from the sale of securities and disbursements.

Among the monthly charges listed by Mrs. Magraw for her daughter's upkeep are sundries and rent at the hotel where she is living, amounting to $1,500, an increase of $700 over the last allowance. Other items include groceries, $283; dentist, $10; maid, $30; Lido Country Club, $250; toys, $71; telephone, $37, and $24 for massages.

Newspapers in the drought area please don't copy.

* * * *

Do You Speak "American"? The French speak French, the English speak English, and the Germans speak German. Does America have a language of her own? Twenty years ago such a suggestion would have been howled out of any drawing-room, but The Macmillan Company has published a book which is a strong argument in favor of the existence of an "American" tongue. It is called "A Thesaurus of Slang."

A veritable storehouse of colloquialisms, the volume contains slang words and expressions used daily in every walk of life from newspaper offices to lumber mills. The 120 pages of "patois" are a revelation. A dope-addict, we learn, is "a junkie"; a jewel thief is "an ice man"; to trifle is "to phutz around"; a prison sentence of over twenty years, but not life is "a telephone number bit." There are others even more intricate and mystifying.

One can not help speculating on the possibility of some archeologist in some distant era poring laboriously over a scrap of paper bearing the legend, "A button from the bandbox nabbed a digger and sent him to the mill," and finally emerging triumphantly from his laboratory to thrill an anxious world with the translation, "A policeman from the county jail sent a pickpocket to prison."

* * * *

Why Not a Code For the President? "Ted" Joslin was Secretary to President Hoover from 1931 to 1933. In the current issue of *Redbook Magazine*, he begins a series of articles dealing with those dark days when Great Britain suspended gold payments and Bonus Marchers were driven from the capital.

No President ever came closer than Mr. Hoover to the personification of industry. He began his day at six in the morning. At seven, he entered his session with the "medicine-ball cabinet." Eight-thirty saw him at his desk, and then his day began in earnest. Rare was the morning when he did not have an address or a message to write, or correspondence that demanded immediate attention.

Having disposed of his speech or letters, usually both, he spent the remainder of the day—until seven o'clock—interviewing Cabinet members, politicians, social leaders, etc. And then, of course, there were the photographers for whom Mr. Hoover had to "look pleasant" no matter how care-worn he felt. Dinner was served at eight o'clock and from the time it ended to the early hours of the morning, the President conferred (conversed is not the word) with those who were brought to the White House.

An entertainment presented by The National Press Club, which Mr. Hoover attended, gave the President his only "night out" in the two years during which Joslin served him.

What about an NRA code governing Presidential hours?

* * * *

Hysteria in Ranks Of the Silver Shirts If their plans have been correctly reported, the San Diego Silver Shirts, a reputedly Fascist organization, must feel like the man in the story who took his harp to a party and then wasn't asked to play.

Appearing before a Congressional committee last week, Corporal Edward T. Grey, of the United States Marines, who has been investigating Silver Shirt activities in San Diego, described a plot to capture that community's city hall. The Communists were to stage a demonstration in San Diego last May, he said, adding:

"The Silver Shirts were ready, too. The 200 armed, trained Silver Shirts had orders to converge on the city from the outskirts. They counted on the Communists going in before them and taking the city by storm. Then, in the confusion, the Silver Shirts were to overthrow the Communists, their avowed enemies."

The plan blew up, he said, when the Communist demonstration failed to materialize. This, if the Corporal has his facts straight, certainly must have spoiled the Silver Shirts' fun. It is a question, tho, whether any organization which seriously believes that Communists could or would try to capture a large American city under present conditions deserves much fun. It doesn't deserve much respect, at any rate.

Critics Keep Their Hands Off the CCC It is noteworthy that attacks on the New Deal, no matter how sweeping, rarely or never extend to the Civilian Conservation Corps. Yet no other New Deal agency was more skeptically received when first proposed. "Even many of Mr. Roosevelt's friends had tolerantly explained the suggestion as one of his 'brainstorms,'" says Ernest K. Lindley, the President's biographer.

It has proved to be anything but a "brainstorm." The Corps was organized in April, 1933, when the first men were enrolled and the first camp was established, outside Luray, Virginia. At the end of last week, the strength of the Corps had risen to 360,000 and the number of camps to 1,643. No one disputes the value of the work the CCC has done in trail-building, fire-, flood-, and pest-prevention, and so on. Nor is it denied that hundreds of thousands of young men are being morally and physically benefited by their healthy life in the open. However, the indirect value of the Corps as a relief agency may not be generally appreciated.

The interesting fact is that nearly all of the members send nearly all of their pay to their families. Corps officials estimate that 315,000 families receive from $22 to $25 a month from CCC workers, whose basic pay is $30 a month. This not only speaks volumes for the character of the young men enrolled; it shows that the Corps is keeping many thousands of families from humiliation and want.

* * * *

Dancing Indicates Trend of the Times Twenty-five hundred persons stormed the Lewisohn Stadium in New York City one night last week to attend the Fokine ballet. Last week, also, the Dancing Masters of America, Inc., holding their annual convention in that city, reported a vastly increased demand among their pupils for classes in ballet-dancing.

Are we, then, in the midst of a Movement? The dancing-masters seem to think so. Ballet-dancing, they declare, is displacing tap-dancing in public favor. Why this is so they do not say, probably because they do not know. Maybe it is another sign of changed times. Just as tap-dancing seemed to suit the flippant, fast-paced 'twenties, so ballet-dancing may be better adapted to the more thoughtful, leisurely 'thirties. Or, perhaps, that explanation is too cosmic. Perhaps dance-lovers simply have tired of tap steps and have turned to something as dissimilar as possible. At any rate, all amateur trend-analyzers will enjoy studying this situation and advancing explanations of their own, unless, of course, they are too busy learning ballet-dances to bother.

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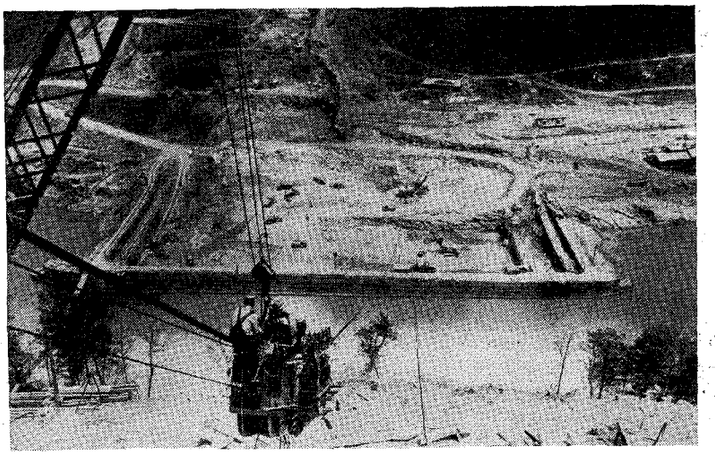
At the Observation Post

America Faces a Test of Democracy and Administration Is Meeting It by Building Vast "Synthetic Frontier" to Which City Dwellers Can Emigrate as Did Early Pioneers

TO an Englishman, unfortunately anonymous, was once attributed the observation that America was not a country, it was a picnic. Matthew Arnold put the same thought in other words when he said "the test of your democracy will come with the exhaustion of your public lands."



Wide World

An outpost of the new "synthetic frontier": work in progress on the Norris Dam in the Tennessee Valley

Both had in mind the enormous influence of the frontier on the American psyche. The idea is not an unfamiliar one. It has been developed by historians for a generation or more. But not until the great depression laid its paralyzing paw on the country did it begin to sink into the popular consciousness. Now we can all realize what a picnic it was that our forefathers enjoyed while yet the Western horizon beckoned them with its offer of free farms and unscratched resources. Then, when hard times came a-knockin' at the door, one always had an alternative to admitting the visitor and sitting it out with him. One could pull up stakes and move away to the great open spaces, there to make a new start under adventurous auspices.

Many may object to the suggestion that pioneering is, or ever was, a picnic. Its hardships are proverbial. And yet picnics are not all fun either. Picnickers fall into brooks, get stuck in mud-holes, run into hornets' nests, sit down in patches of poison ivy, often ruin their clothes and their dispositions. However, the important point is this, that pioneering, like picnicking, stimulates the imagination, releases the spirit, promises freedom. To picnic is to play the pioneer. To pioneer is to picnic in earnest.

The Old Frontier

So, while the natural frontier lasted, which was approximately three centuries, and especially whenever the established economic order in the older communities failed to function properly, our forebears, either in person or vicariously, hit the sunset trail. This relieved the pressure. Many went who wished they had stayed at home. Many died on the way or plowed themselves under their tough homestead acres. But their saga of sufferings was drowned in the tall tales of success that floated back —success in a virgin land of limitless extent and possibilities where not employers nor banks nor vested interests ruled, but self-reliance was king. Few there were in those days who didn't at least dream of the independence associated with pioneer life, and, so dreaming, defy the boss or the fates to class them as underlings. The democracy of America was real; our parents and grandparents felt it, thanks to the opportunities at the frontier. And by the same token they felt little inclination, even in the darkest moments, to question the country's institutions or revile its economic system.

Frontier Vanished

But the natural frontier vanished before the War. From coast to coast the country was at last settled and fenced off. No more farms for the asking, no more pioneering of the old type. A young man, following Horace Greeley's advice, found in the West what he had left in the East—well-established communities, long-preempted acres, and no particular welcome to enter the wage-earning fraternity.

The full shock of the transition was undoubtedly postponed by the War, which engaged the services and diverted the attention of the millions who normally would have been the first to feel it. It was further postponed by the era of speculative expansion which came to such a painful close in 1929. Only lately has it registered in force.

It has been estimated by various writers that our schools and colleges have been pouring forth a million youngsters a year who, since the birth of the depression, have found no employment at all, or jobs of a kind that led nowhere and justified neither their training nor talents. Very serious, indeed, has become the absence of the safety-valve provided by the old frontier. "How long," Frank H. Simonds has asked, "before they (these youngsters) will be ready to listen to a Mussolini, or a Hitler?" The test, of which Matthew Arnold spoke, appears close at hand.

To meet it the Administration has been building a synthetic frontier. This is the basic significance of the great public projects, several of which President Roosevelt reviewed on his trip across the continent. The scope of the program is colossal as befits the problem it is designed to solve and as the enumeration of the various projects shows—the two dams on the Columbia River, the Fort Peck Dam on the upper Missouri, the Milk River irrigation system, Boulder Dam on the Colorado, and the Tennessee Valley development.

In each case it is confidently expected that the control of water in vast quantities will open up great river-basins to comparatively intensive settlement, not of the old haphazard sort from which much of the West is now suffering, but properly integrated to guarantee economic security and a high level of subsistence.

The Tennessee Valley is to serve as the laboratory for the creation of the new frontier.

The immediate duty of the TVA is the development of cheap power at Muscle Shoals and its transmission to towns or farm cooperative groups. Then come reforestation, reclamation, resettlement.

To quote Benton Mackaye, Vice-President of the Regional Planning Association of America: "Resettlement is the final goal—to give the people in the great Eastern urban centers a chance for elbow-room. This means living in towns of decently small sizes, which means decentralizing the manufacturing industry, which means the spread of cheap electricity. Each step is provided for in the Tennessee Valley."

More Inland Navigation

Here, then, is the pattern for the other projects, to be followed with variations of emphasis, of course. Inland navigation, for instance, is one of the objects of the construction going forward on the Columbia and Missouri Rivers. Irrigation will be a primary by-product of the great reservoir to be impounded above Boulder Dam. But as in the case of the Tennessee Valley, resettlement is the final goal, fresh provision of the elbow-room which hitherto has conditioned American history.

Will the experiment work? Walter B. Pitkin, long a student of the attitude of young America, thinks it will. Instead of a Fascist march or a Nazi upheaval he has predicted an exodus in the pioneering tradition into the regions now being so carefully prepared. Taken together they should hold, he has estimated, a population of 23,000,000. Consider the scale of the thing!

W. M. H.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Hilda W. Smith directs the Federal Work Relief Administration in the field of education. Her twofold job is to supervise the emergency employment of teachers, and to help provide educational facilities for those workers who need further general instruction or vocational training so that they may better support themselves. Born in New York City, she was graduated from Bryn Mawr in 1910, was later dean of that college, and for eight years headed the Bryn Mawr summer school for women in industry.

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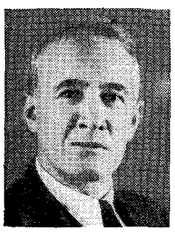
Miss Smith is tall, rangy, blonde, wears no make-up and dresses in simple attire. Her strong features give her a quiet air of confidence.

Dr. V. M. Slipher asked his spectrograph the other day whether there could be life on the planets Jupiter and Saturn, and received an unequivocal answer in the negative. As director of the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona, he is probably the world's foremost authority on planetary conditions. He received his training in this exacting work under Percival Lowell, founder of the observatory and proponent of the theory that the "canals" of Mars are of artificial origin. Dr. Slipher's recent work has done much to throw doubt on that idea. He was born at Mulberry, Indiana, fifty-nine years ago.



What's the Name, Please?

Beresford — British novelist — "no silly affectations, just *Berry's Ford.*"

Cather—her work has merited many literary honors — rimes with *gather* and *lather.*

Cortissoz—writes on art and artists—

But Royal Cortissoz
Could write *more piec'es.*

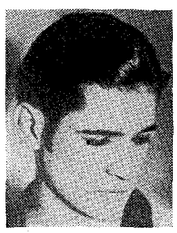
Santayana—philosopher and poet—*san-ta-ya'na*, with all *a's* as *ah;* not *san-tay-an'na.*

Van Vechten — writes of tattooed countesses, firecrackers, spider boys, and Spanish music — change *h* to *k: van veck'ten.*

Slipher — spectrologist (see this page)—shall it be *slipper*, or *slip-her?* He says *sly-fur.*

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

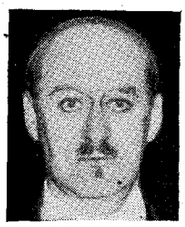
Con Colleano, tight-rope star of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey's "Greatest Show on Earth," was born in New South Wales into a large circus family of ten children. He was trained from babyhood for his place in the sun, and can't remember when he couldn't turn a somersault. To-day he thrills thousands with his dancing, tumbling, and forward somersaults on the wire. When not with the circus he likes to get away and enjoy his hobby—fishing.



T. O. M. Sopwith is the latest challenger for yachting's most prized possession, the *America's* Cup. In 1911 a rollicking young daredevil thrilled Philadelphians with his feats in a flying machine. Now, at forty-five, he is a wealthy air-plane designer and manufacturer, expert yachtsman and member of England's famous Royal British Yacht Club. Troubled by a crew's strike, his yacht, the *Endeavour,* designed by Charles E. Nicholson, will race manned largely by amateurs of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, with Mrs. Sopwith as a member of the after-guard. Quiet, kindly, friendly, lacking the merry volubility of gallant Sir Thomas Lipton, he's out to win as skipper of his own boat and carry the "ould mug" back to England.

Wide World

Dr. Frederick B. Robinson, President of the College of the City of New York, turned seaman for sixteen days and crossed the Atlantic on a Norwegian freighter as an ordinary sailor. He described his trip as the happiest sixteen days of his life and said he did it "just for fun." Every year he tries his hand at some new occupation. Last year it was sculpture and he did a portrait bust of a former president of the college, John H. Finley. Dr. Robinson is the only graduate of City College ever to become its president.



Wide World

Comics—and Their Creators

Roy Crane is the unpretentious, mild-mannered little chap who draws "Wash Tubbs." The character bearing that name is made to endure the wildest sort of life imaginable because his creator hates routine jobs. Crane's own life was a happy-go-lucky one until he started drawing "Wash Tubbs," and he transferred his zeal for adventure to his comic strip character. "Wash Tubbs" has been in and out of trouble ever since.

Roy Crane

Crane was born in Abilene, Texas, shortly before his parents moved to Sweetwater in the same State. He held numerous jobs, such as driving stakes with a Chautauqua, digging pipe lines in an oil field, and jerking sodas, but says he never worked much. He attended the University of Texas and several other institutions.

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

"Wash Tubbs"

After college Crane decided to travel, so he boarded a freight train. With a partner, he bummed his way all over the Southwest, panhandling here and there, and, when necessity arose, even working, or at least his partner worked. Crane did the prospecting for the jobs, and his partner held them down.

Joining NEA Service in 1924, he began drawing "Wash Tubbs," which now appears in over 400 newspapers. Since then he has driven locomotives, traveled with a circus, watched revolutions in Cuba and Mexico, all to get atmosphere for "Wash Tubbs." Crane is thirty-three, married, has two daughters, and is settled down, until a new adventure idea calls. Then he's off again.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

President's Method of Handling Reporters, Similar to British System of Questioning Government in Parliament, Has Become Increasingly Popular and Will Be Continued

AFTER a long journey across the continent, the last lap of the 12,000-mile trip on which President Roosevelt set out early in July, the Chief Executive arrived in Washington last Friday with the cheers of the enthusiastic crowds who turned out to greet him at every stop still ringing in his ears.

The President is deeply concerned about the heat-stricken Mid-West and is anxious to provide the section with relief of some sort. Then, too, there are the critics of his recovery program who will insist upon being heard. Literally and figuratively, the President has his ear to the ground. The direct contact between the White House and the problems with which it is confronted is provided by the battalion of newspaper men concentrated in Washington.

The first phase of the New Deal to get the green light is President Roosevelt's "wide-open" press conference. Whatever the fate of the Roosevelt program in the November elections, this innovation in Presidential relations with the public has come to stay—throughout this Administration at least. And if it lasts that long, it will be difficult for another President to do away with it.

Mr. Roosevelt's resolution to go ahead with it after a trial of sixteen months is revealed in the White House renovations started during his summer absence.

In the plans for expanding the executive offices, it was decided to change the location of the President's private office anyway and Mr. Roosevelt told the designers to make it larger while they were at it so that he could have more room to accommodate the newspaper corps which he meets twice a week when in Washington.

The outcome of this experiment is of greater moment than the mere physical considerations might imply. What the President has established here is Washington's closest approach to the British system of questioning the Government in Parliament.

While to be sure it is a far cry from interrogation of the President by the press to interrogation of the Government on the floor of the House of Commons, the results are sometimes similar.

On Wednesdays at 10:30 A.M. and on Fridays at 4 P.M., Mr. Roosevelt receives the entire Washington correspondents' corps. Of the nearly 500 correspondents in the congressional galleries, none is excluded. So much of the arrangements is no innovation. Every President since the World War has received the whole press on substantially the same basis of admittance. Indeed, President Hoover was not so strict as President Roosevelt in limiting attendance to press correspondents in good standing in the Congressional galleries.

Home, Sweet Home
—Ray in the Kansas City *Star*

But, while it may have been easier to get in to White House press conferences in the previous three Administrations, there was less latitude inside. The President's press-secretary had the power to block a question. And as to those which got through the neck of the bottle, the President reserved the right to answer or ignore without imputation as to his reasons for not answering.

"Off the Record"

The correspondents could not be sure even whether the President, in discussing a given matter, was responding to an inquiry or volunteering information. It made a lot of difference to those on the lookout for propaganda. Under the rules, they could take it or leave it, of course, when the President discussed anything, but anyone who left it did so at the risk of appearing outdone by his competitor. Few correspondents were independent enough to let any Presidential utterance go unreported. The rules forbade stating the circumstances which, ably stated, might show the President's hand if turned to a political maneuver.

Worse than that, there was another rule which required a correspondent to use information from the President on his own reportorial responsibility if at all. This was when the President consented to talk "for the information" of the press, but not for quotation or other attribution of the information, directly or indirectly. A President so disposed could try out an idea—send up a trial balloon—in advance without anywhere going on record with respect to it.

The "wide-open" press conference, while not all that its name implies, does subject the President to the full scrutiny of the entire Washington newspaper corps when he reacts to questions. Written questions are obsolete. Altho there is nothing to prevent the President's anticipating and preparing for some questions, any correspondent may pop a question from the floor without warning.

Mr. Roosevelt, with his ready wit and keen perception, is quick to ward off a ticklish question. More often than not, he gets out of a tight place with a quip that throws the whole room into a wave of laughter. The press is too divergent to get far in any attempt to "gang" the President in these rapid-fire exchanges.

For Mr. Roosevelt, there is safety in numbers. The frequent bursts of laughter are the comic reliefs of the press conference. Before the author of an embarrassing question can follow it up, someone asks another, the conference is off in another direction, and the author may never be able to get the conference back to the same question, or even to "regain the floor."

There is no moderator, except as the President makes himself one. The hundred or more correspondents who attend stand ten or twelve deep in a crescent in front of the President, who is seated behind a large desk. It is all quite informal. Respect for the President of the United States keeps the conference orderly, yet at times two or three men are addressing him at once and he tries to answer them in turn.

Especially if the conference has already produced important news, the correspondents are impatient to adjourn the meeting and get back to their wires. Some one says "thank you, Mr. President." The ensuing bustle is the signal of adjournment. Often it seems to come precipitately but nevertheless it is at the election of the correspondents themselves. The President never cuts a conference short. The system is a distinct innovation in American politics and the President's decision that it is practicable is a matter of no small significance.

DIOGENES.

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The Chancellor-Reichsfuehrer Watching His Step

Moderate Statements After Hindenburg's Death and Decree of Amnesty for Thousands in Prisons and Concentration Camps Are in Contrast to Former Attitude

ADOLF HITLER, whose habitual tone of bluster and threat the world has long been accustomed to note in his statements, dramatically avoided it in his first address to the Reichstag after the death of President Paul von Hindenburg. In his emotional eulogy of the late Field-Marshal President he did not even give any outline of his policy but merely, as someone has said, seemed to be drawing the robe of the giant who had preceded him around his small figure, as if in assurance to the German people and to all foreign nations that the Hindenburg tradition would be carried on, continuing the alliance between it and "forces working for the future."

Among his first acts in assuming his combined office of Reich President and Reich Chancellor was to decree an amnesty covering all minor offenses, both criminal and political, committed before August 2, the date of President von Hindenburg's death, and also providing for review of all cases of "protective custody." In proclaiming an amnesty, Chancellor Hitler followed the precedent usually observed by new heads of States. But the fact that on August 19 the German people will be asked to confirm him by plebiscite in his new post of supreme ruler of Germany, Berlin correspondents pointed out, might have had something to do with his action.

Provisions of Amnesty

The official announcement stated that the amnesty included in particular all such "offenses to which the offender permitted himself to be driven through excessive zeal in the battle for the National Socialist idea." This provision, the Nazi newspapers stressed, included especially offenses committed by the Hitler and Goering Nazis against the Roehm Nazis, the "reactionaries," and the neutrals on the occasion of Chancellor Hitler's "purge by blood" of June 30.

The amnesty excluded all those charged with "high treason, treason against the country, betrayal of military secrets, all crimes against life, bombings in which persons were killed or injured, and all offenses betraying in their execution and motives a base mentality."

This provision, as noted by Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin message to the New York *Times*, excludes from the amnesty Communist leaders like Ernst Thaelmann and Ernst Torgler, who are awaiting trial before the new People's Tribunal.

The general amnesty covers offenses committed by first offenders and punished by imprisonment up to six months or fines up to 1,000 marks. Prosecutions of similar offenses still pending are quashed.

Riding Roughshod!

—*News of the World* (London)

The review of "protective custody" cases provides for the release of prisoners held for "minor causes, and those, who by reason of the length of their custody or their character, may be expected to eschew all further enmity toward the National Socialist State and its organs."

Three groups were expected to benefit from the pardon, said John Elliott in a Berlin cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*. The first will consist of avowed enemies of the Nazi régime—Socialists, Communists, Catholics, liberals, and pacifists.

The second group will include, presumably, thousands of Nazi Storm Troopers, imprisoned in concentration camps after the "purge" of June 30 for being followers of the clique of the late Ernst Roehm, Storm Troop Chief of Staff, or for doubtful loyalty to Der Fuehrer [The Leader].

The third will embrace those ardent Nazis who took advantage of the general "clean-up" of the Roehm faction to commit acts of violence against other opponents of the Third Reich during that bloody week.

While no official estimate was obtainable of the number to be liberated from prison cells and concentration camps, it was hazarded that it would probably exceed 100,000.

A victory for the Chancellor in his contact with nations outside Germany was registered in the acceptance by the Austrian Cabinet of Col. Franz von Papen as German Minister at Vienna. The decision was made a fortnight after Mr. Hitler had announced that he would send Colonel von Papen as his special personal envoy to "restore normal relations between Berlin and Vienna."

The conditions upon which von Papen was accepted were said to be the disarmament and dissolution of the Austrian Legion, final prohibition of propagandist talks on the Munich radio to incite Austrian Nazis, and the abolition of the "headquarters for Austria" of the National Socialist Party in Munich. One of the major tasks that confronted Colonel von Papen was the arrangement of an amnesty for the return to Austria of some 40,000 Austrian Nazi refugees in Germany.

Dr. Hans Luther, Ambassador from Germany to the United States, on his recent return from his own country to Washington brought a message of good-will and a plea for better understanding between the United States and Germany from Chancellor Hitler. In the course of his talk with ship-news reporters he denounced the economic boycott against Germany as "an insane movement not only against Germany but against the economic progress of the world and the interests of all mankind."

Luther Makes Plea

At the same time he said that what was needed in Germany was more opposition to the boycott. He added that he could never understand why in a country such as the United States, that is built up by economic forces and whose President is interested in economic progress, "there should be a group of people who believe that it is possible to achieve progress through a boycott."

On the subject of war he declared Germany was not able to wage war and that "all claims made by Germany have been in self-defense." Secondly, Germany has always been for peace.

Chancellor Hitler made that clear and Doctor Luther then said that at the German plebiscite on August 19 it would be demonstrated to the whole world that the people of Germany were wholly behind Hitler, who wishes the world to know that he is the leader in a movement that has united Germany and given it a "center."

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The Hide-and-Seek Game of Austrian Monarchists

Possible Return of Hapsburgs to the Throne, Should the New Fascist State Fail, and Archduke Otto's Aspirations for Marriage With Italian Princess Stir Political Cross-Currents

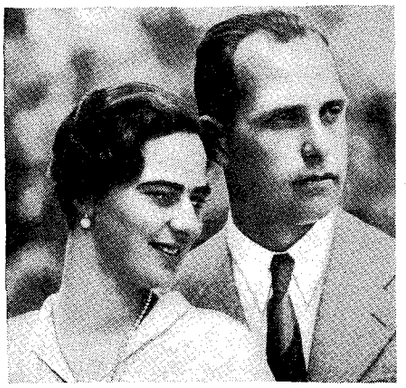
SINCE the Nazi assassination of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss of Austria on July 25, restoration of the monarchy in that country has again been talked and whispered about amid all kinds of conflicting reports. Archduke Otto, of Austria, claimant to the Austrian throne, has been living with his mother, the former Empress Zita, in a castle near Brussels and studying medicine at the University of Louvain. He is twenty-one years of age. But the feeling in some circles in England as well as in Germany that a return of Austria to monarchy would be the best pledge of Central European peace has met with sharp contradiction among political leaders in Hungary and especially in the Little Entente countries.

Wide World

Archduke Otto

The monarchists in Austria, however, were greatly encouraged by the elevation to the Chancellorship of Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, as successor to Dollfuss, because Doctor Schuschnigg has long advocated a royalist restoration. Also, at a memorial service in Heroes' Square, Vienna, for Chancellor Dollfuss, Prince Ernst Ruediger von Starhemberg, Vice-Chancellor, addressing a crowd of 50,000 people, sounded a strong note for the return of the Hapsburg dynasty. And when he paid a surprize visit to Rome last week it was rumored that he was seeking first-hand knowledge of Premier Mussolini's attitude toward a Hapsburg restoration.

Archduke Otto, too, was reported to have gone to Italy, not only, rumor had it, in the interest of his claims to the Austrian throne, but also to press his suit for the hand of the nineteen-year-old Princess Maria, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III and Queen Elena of Italy. Persons who claimed to be well-informed, wrote an Associated Press correspondent at Brussels, declared that the political negotiations accompanying the expected betrothal were in the hands of Archduke Anton of Hapsburg, husband of Rumania's Princess Ileana, who is sister of Queen Marie of Yugoslavia. Both Anton and Ileana were said to have been in close touch with Otto and his mother, the former Empress Zita.



Acme

The former Princess Ileana, of Rumania, and her husband, Archduke Anton

Altho Italy has taken the lead among European countries in activities to "protect Austrian independence," as exemplified by her moving of 96,000 troops close to the Austro-Italian border after the assassination of Dollfuss, the political leaders of the Little Entente—Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania—have warned several times that an attempt to restore the Hapsburgs to power would be considered by their countries tantamount to a declaration of war.

Italian official circles displayed the greatest skepticism concerning the rumored journey of the Pretender to the Austrian throne at this time, according to a message to the New York *Times*. They were annoyed that Otto should have chosen for his visit the particular moment when the whole world was on the lookout for any move on his part that might affect the Austrian situation. They said Italy wished most distinctly to avoid even the appearance of favoring monarchical restoration in Austria.

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Former Empress Zita

As for Otto's reported desire to meet Premier Mussolini, it was stated in Italian quarters that no request for an audience had been received, and that it was most unlikely it would be granted if it were made.

The Central European situation, it was declared, was in such an unsettled state that it would be highly impolitic to give the world the impression that Italy was plotting to restore Otto to the throne of the Hapsburgs. The Little Entente was known by Italy to be especially sensitive on this point, and it was felt that any threat of restoration would be the very thing to push the neighbors of Austria and Hungary definitely into the arms of Germany.

Wide World

Princess Maria

What was said about Otto's political aspirations, this Rome correspondent related, applied with equal force to his matrimonial ones. Whether or not a liaison, by marriage, between the Austrian and Italian houses might eventually be arranged, it was quite certain that Italy believed the present is not the right moment for it.

The point in question therefore would seem to be the opportuneness of the intentions and activities of the Austrian monarchists. A Rome cable to the United Press said that Italian leaders felt there were only two solutions open to Austria: union with Germany or return of the Hapsburgs to the throne. Il Duce, in this message, was said to consider the latter the lesser of two evils. The sharp feelings on both sides, observers believed, might well draw the lines in the next war.

It was pointed out in Rome diplomatic circles that Austrian independence would be difficult to maintain indefinitely under present conditions because of the forces in Germany and Austria working for the *Anschluss*. Should the new Fascist State fail to hold Austria together, the prophecy was ventured that the Hapsburgs could return to the throne with the support of the former Allied Powers, Italy, France, and England, and with pledges from them to maintain the integrity of Austria.

Meanwhile, Brussels dispatches related that Austrian and Hungarian Legitimists who have recently been active in the Belgian capital held little hope for the restoration of Archduke Otto to the throne.

It was also freely admitted that the proposal had met with decided opposition both from France and the Little Entente. The Legitimist circles would say nothing in confirmation of rumors of a projected marriage between Otto and Princess Maria, of Italy, but it was felt that an Italian alliance would strengthen Otto's claims.

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In Foreign Fields

Haiti—After nineteen long and bitter years, the flag of the United States has been lowered from over the Marine Corps barracks at Cap Haitien and the Haitian flag raised in its place. The marines, who have never been exactly popular in the West Indies, or in any other part of Latin America for that matter, sailed for home August 15.

United States stock may now be expected to do a little climbing in Haiti. At any rate it won't go any lower.

* * * *

India—Mahatma Gandhi has begun and brought to a happy, tho thoughtful, conclusion another fast. This one lasted only a week and was undertaken to atone for violence done by his supporters upon the person of Pundit Lal Nath, Hindu leader opposing the Mahatma's campaign against untouchability. The Mahatma, unlike other powerful leaders in the Western World, continues to eschew violence by "appealing to the reason and touching the hearts of opponents."

It is entertaining to speculate upon the results of such a policy were it to be pursued in Nazi Germany or even in Austria. If it accomplished nothing else, it might alleviate the economic condition of certain European dictatorships.

* * * *

Russia—The friends and relatives of the late Vladimir Leonidovich Durov, one of Europe's most famous satirical clowns, were thrown into consternation recently when they read the will left by the celebrated comedian.

Among other things, he directed that his remains "be accompanied to the crematorium by all the members of my menagerie, with a mouse in the lead and an elephant bringing up the rear."

This seemed hardly in keeping with the spirit of the occasion since the menagerie also included tigers and lions. The nut was neatly cracked, however, after long consultation among the executors of the will, by having the menagerie represented only by Rishka, Durov's favorite trained dog. For "technical reasons," the other animals were left at home.

* * * *

China—The Provincial Reforms Committee has adopted a proposal forbidding mixed bathing at the swimming-beaches in Canton, according to a local vernacular report. The step was taken to remove the "evils attendant upon mixed bathing so as to preserve the moral standard of the city." There was also discernible behind the move a hostility toward certain Occidental customs which have been taken up in the Far East. The provincial, if not the official, Cantonese eyebrow was thereby lifted at the rapid advances already made in the Western World by the nudist cult.

The Arab Massacre of Jews in Algeria

State of Siege Is Declared as French Troops Patrol the City of Constantine After Riots Take Heavy Toll of Life

French troops, operating under a state of siege, patrolled the city of Constantine, Algeria, and air-planes droned overhead, watching for a new outbreak in the recent Jewish-Moslem riots which took a heavy toll of life in that city.

Keystone

A street scene in Constantine, Algeria

The troops were Senegalese sent by Gov.-Gen. Jules Cardé, because they are non-partisan and are willing to "suppress" *either* Jews *or* Moslems. They were ordered particularly to prevent looting of Jewish shops, several of which were destroyed by fire in the main business district, the Rue Nationale. Native cafés were made to close, following reports that Arabs might seek to renew their battle tactics of throwing gasoline cans and torches into Jewish stores.

The Arabs were said by authorities to have attacked the Jewish population after a French-Jewish soldier had been accused of showing disrespect to a mosque. Another report was that Arab resentment at the high rates charged by Jewish money-lenders was the cause of the trouble. It was explained officially at Constantine that with wheat selling at low prices many Arab farmers have been forced to borrow money and were angered by the heavy interest required. An indication that the rioting was primarily of religious import, however, was found in the fact that in many instances where Arabs burst into Jewish homes, they destroyed what bank-notes they found, littering the floor with the torn paper instead of taking the money.

On the other hand, several Jewish women suffered from torn ear-lobes. The Arabs had wrenched jewels from their ears.

Full horror of the rioting was revealed by an official casualty list which recorded that the throats of three little girls were cut. These children, four, eight and ten years old, were slashed with native knives, the heads being almost severed. A partial list of the dead showed that the throats of thirteen victims had been cut, while others were beaten with heavy clubs. Altho the first official tabulation stood at twenty-seven dead, the authorities believed that the Arabs had hidden the bodies of many slain Jews. The number of wounded was estimated at 300.

The police had great difficulty in arresting suspected leaders of the pogrom because all Arabs, in their flowing white garb, look alike, and identification was almost impossible. But about eighty Arabs were jailed for active participation in the rioting. Police action was accompanied by sporadic counter-attacks by the Arabs, some of whom broke through the lines hurling stones and clubs.

Because the French authorities so rigidly controlled the news from Constantine, several important Paris newspapers sent correspondents there. All agreed that while order had been restored in Constantine, the situation as a whole between the Arabs and the Jews remained serious. It was revealed, moreover, that exceptionally grave rioting had taken place also in Beida, Tebessa, and Jemmappes, towns near Constantine, where the shops and houses of Jews were pillaged and burned, and the Jewish inhabitants, who escaped beating by mobs, took refuge in the military garrison.

An Ancient Capital

Constantine, a fortified city, capital of the department of the same name in the northeastern part of the French colony of Algiers, was the ancient capital of the Numidian Kings, under the name of Cirta, but was laid waste in A. D. 311. It was rebuilt by the Emperor Constantine, from whom it took its name. It is the third largest city in Algeria with a population of 105,000, of whom 51,000 are European. The native population is entirely Mussulman, the Jews being classed as French citizens. The Jews are said to be numerically strong and the six chief rabbis of Algeria are partly supported by the Government.

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How Will the Drought Affect Health?

United States Public Health Service and State Health Agencies Report a Rise in Typhoid Cases; Impure Water From Doubtful Sources Is Declared to Be the Greatest Danger

GREAT epidemics have often been associated with catastrophies. Affecting more than a score of States, and reaching the proportions of a disaster in at least nine, the drought conditions of this summer certainly constitute a national catastrophe. What will its effect be upon the nation's health?

For the most part it is still too early to tell, but health officials have begun to note a rise in the incidence of certain diseases, notably typhoid fever. Of the nine States most seriously affected by the drought, the sharpest increases in typhoid have been noted in Texas, Missouri, and Illinois.

The United Press has reported that there have been 496 new victims of the disease in Texas, as compared with 398 last year. In Illinois, where Dr. Frank Jirka, State health officer, recently issued a warning that the typhoid fever situation was "not satisfactory," the number of sufferers increased from 150 to 198. The greatest proportional rise of all was registered in Missouri, which had 190 cases as compared with eighty-two during the same period last year.

Some health officials think the situation may be considerably worse than is reflected in these figures. Several cities and many towns have reached the end of their usual water-supply within the last ten days or two weeks. The period of typhoid incubation is two to three weeks, hence the increase in this disease that may arise from contaminated water-supplies could not be expected to show up in the official statistics for some time.

Dr. Hugh S. Cumming, Surgeon-General, United States Public Health Service, in a communication to THE LITERARY DIGEST, has summed up the present situation in these words:

"When any area is deprived of the normal amount of water, our minds immediately turn to the diseases that are spread through impure or polluted water. The most common of the disease conditions in this country that arise from impure or polluted water are typhoid fever, dysentery, and the diarrheas. In recent years under normal conditions, however, water has played a diminishing rôle in the spread of typhoid fever on account of increasing sanitary control of water-supplies.

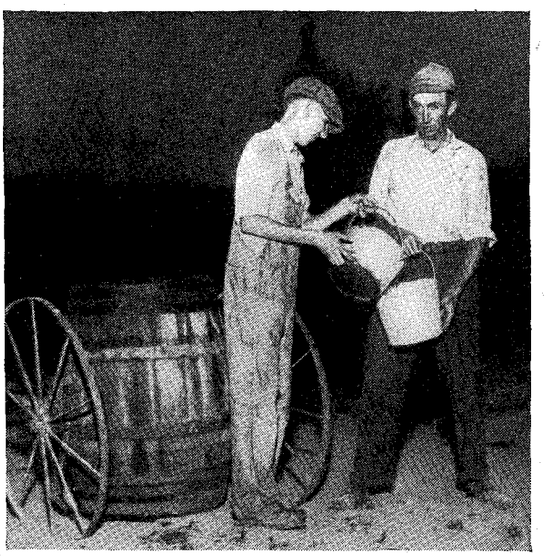
"The Public Health Service receives each week a telegraphic report from forty-seven State health officers. These reports give the number of cases of the eight important communicable diseases that occurred in those States during the preceding week. A study of the reports received from State health officers for June and July of this year indicates that there has been a decided rise in the number of cases of typhoid fever reported in certain of the States as compared with the same week for the preceding five years.

"The reports from Illinois, Missouri, and Texas show some increases. The other States in the drought area show either no increase or a slight decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever reported, as compared with similar periods for the preceding five years. Diarrhea and dysentery are poorly reported diseases. We may assume, however, that the cases of typhoid fever reported give a fairly good index of the diseases that might be occurring as a result of diminished water-supplies with the attendant resorting to use of supplies of questionable purity.

"It is probable that the water-supplies for the larger cities in the drought States would not show any appreciable effect with reference to typhoid fever. The rural areas and the smaller towns would be first affected, as in those areas, when the water-supplies become exhausted and persons are forced to seek new sources of water, in many instances the water used may not be clean or may have become polluted."

The prevention of typhoid fever, Dr. Cumming pointed out, is simple. "The disease is spread only through the excretions of the body of a person who has typhoid fever, or of one who is a carrier of the disease. The germ from such excretions is introduced into the intestinal tract of susceptible persons, usually by means of the milk or water-supply.

"For practicable purposes, therefore, the boiling of water the source of which is uncertain, and the boiling and Pasteurizing of milk, are the two safeguards of most value in the prevention of typhoid fever. Uncooked vegetables such as lettuce and watercress are occasional factors in the spread of typhoid fever. Ordinarily a thorough washing of such vegetables is sufficient to eliminate that source of danger in the spread of the disease."



Wide World

Water from unknown sources may endanger health

Such precautions are advised for all persons living in the drought-stricken area.

Play Safe

If you live in the drought area, or are traveling in it, take these precautions:

1. Boil all drinking water if the source is unknown.

2. Maintain rigid sanitation rules.

3. Provide protection against the bites of insects.

4. Guard against malnutrition of children.

5. Avoid unnecessary exposure to the sun.

6. Take regular rest periods.

7. Milk for babies should be boiled if it hasn't already been Pasteurized.

8. See a physician at the first sign of a headache, logy feeling, and days of increasing temperature—typhoid-fever warnings.

Cosmic Ray Robots

The largest cosmic ray meter ever built—first of seven designed to record the intensity of the rays continuously and automatically for five years without attention, has just been tested successfully by Prof. Ralph D. Bennett, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on Mount Evans, in Colorado, at an altitude of 14,120 feet.

The robot weighs 3,200 pounds, and is of a new type designed by Dr. Arthur H. Compton, of the University of Chicago. The heart of the apparatus is a large sphere of lead, in the center of which is a small chamber containing argon gas compressed to a pressure of 750 pounds to the square inch. It has an automatic photographic recording device, and is compensated for changes in temperature and atmospheric pressure.

When completed, five of these machines will be stationed for five years in New Zealand, Peru, Mexico, Greenland, and Chittenham, Maryland. The others will be moved about to various locations for shorter periods.

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Science Snap-shots

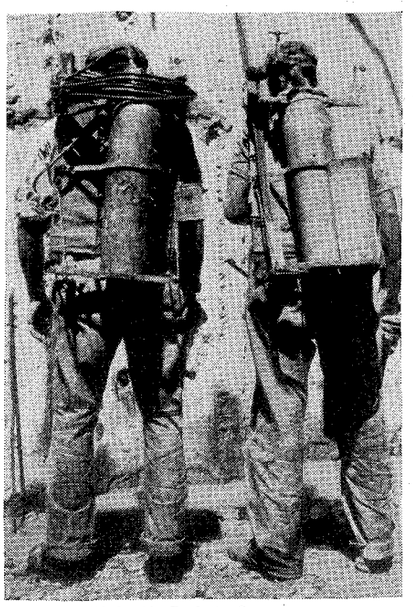
Painless dentistry was practised 1,000 years ago by the Zapotec Indians of Mexico, according to Prof. Marshall H. Saville, Columbia University archeologist. They used a natural anesthetic which grows wild in those regions.

* * * *

A "fossil ear of corn," which has been treasured for twenty years by the Smithsonian Institution as a valuable sample of the agricultural products of the ancient Incas, has just been disclosed as a clay rattle. Dr. Roland W. Brown, United States Geological Survey expert, cut it open and out dropped the interior pellets of the rattle. Smithsonian scientists ruefully admitted their mistake, but pointed out that the object, formed like an ear of corn, had been skilfully made.

* * * *

Not men from Mars, but workers at Boulder Dam, these men are carrying special welding equipment developed for use



Courtesy of Linde Air Products Company

in sealing copper grout strips and in other operations in the huge construction where ordinary equipment could not be used. The gases, oxygen and acetylene, are carried in the tanks on their backs, and are brought to the burning-point of the welding-tool through flexible tubing.

* * * *

A new supply of radium has been discovered in Bulgaria, according to *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry*, publication of the American Chemical Society. The find is considered especially valuable because 83 per cent. of the radium is in such a form that it can be extracted. Radium now costs about $50,000 a gram; not many years ago it cost $120,000. The total world supply of refined radium is about 700 grams.

Scientists Attack Germany's "Aryan Fallacy"

At London Congress the "Scientific" Idea Embraced by the Nazis Is Ridiculed By the Savants of Other Nations

The halls of science, usually untroubled by the contentions that reverberate in the meeting-places of political leaders, have been hearing a growing rumble of late against conditions in Germany, as regards both the treatment of scholars there and the "scientific" ideas that have been embraced by the Nazis.

Acme

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Grafton Elliot Smith (left), and Prof. J. B. S. Haldane

The resentment came to the surface in public utterance a few days ago, before the Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences, meeting in London and attended by outstanding men from all over the world. Before an audience which included many German scientists, Sir Grafton Elliot Smith, one of the foremost anthropologists of Great Britain, ridiculed Germany's "Aryan fallacy." A little later the same theme was further developed by J. B. S. Haldane, Professor of Genetics at the University of London. Through it all the German scientists sat in stony silence.

The reference was to the use of "Aryan" by some German political leaders as equivalent to "non-Jewish." To the "Aryan race" all sorts of superior qualities have been attributed.

"There is still some diversity of opinion as to the place where civilization first originated," said Sir Grafton, "but we now have some evidence to show that, whether it was in Egypt, Sumeria, India, or elsewhere, it was the work of the Mediterranean race. There is no adequate reason for regarding this as in any sense due to any innate qualities of initiative or skill on the part of this race, but rather to historical circumstances which impelled the people on the banks of the Nile to embark on those pursuits which led inevitably to the upbuilding of civilization.

"It is a matter of some importance to emphasize this fact at a time when distinctive qualities of mind and character are being attributed to the 'Nordic' race and the so-called Aryan people. Those who insist upon the moral and intellectual qualities of Aryans and talk about primitive Aryan culture should be reminded that it is more than doubtful that Aryans did invent primitive culture in any other way than by borrowing from Babylonia.

"When one thinks of the trenchant exposure of the Aryan fallacy by Huxley in 1890, it becomes an increasing matter of surprize that the facts of anthropology should be so flagrantly misused."

To this, Professor Haldane added pointedly that knowledge of a man's ancestry throws little light on his capabilities, and that at best the so-called races of Europe have "a dubious status." In respect to physical characters they overlap to a considerable extent, and outward appearance is no longer a sign of inherited racial character.

"Within such a population a man of given type—for example a 'Nordic' with a long head of hair and blue eyes—is no more likely to have a high proportion of Scandinavian ancestry than a relative not possessing these characteristics. Nor is it possible in the present state of our knowledge to determine the proportions of ancestry in a given population which belonged to various hypothetical races in the past."

The introduction of the term Aryan, as applied to a race, is usually attributed to Prof. Max Müller, famous nineteenth century scholar, who was nevertheless careful to use it with due scientific caution. His followers are accused of forgetting his caution, and speaking of the Aryan race as if its existence has been proved. The word is of Indo-European origin, and means "noble."

Reconsidering Arithmetic

A large part of present-day arithmetic will be discarded during the next half century, Dr. David Eugene Smith, professor emeritus of Columbia University, predicted recently. Common fractions will be among the first to go, he said, tho the handling of halves, thirds, fourths, and eighths, for which the ordinary man still has some use, will continue to be taught.

In algebra some of the things to be forgotten will be operations on polynomials as taught at present, most of factoring and most of fractions. In geometry all but thirty propositions relating to plane figures will be discarded, Doctor Smith thinks.

As for trigonometry: "we shall recognize that the chief lesson for most pupils is that of indirect measurement."

Paths For Fish

Valleys in the ocean floor may serve as migration routes for fish. Dr. A. Vedel Taning, of the Marine Biological Laboratory, Copenhagen, has recently found evidence to this effect, *Science Service* has reported.

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Nation-Wide Campaign for Spiritual Recovery

Mobilization of the Religious and Welfare Forces Throughout the Country Is the Primary Objective of Committee With More Than Two Hundred Leaders as Members

IS complete recovery possible through economic and financial channels alone? Can it be achieved without regard to the religious and welfare forces of the country?

A recently-formed committee which reached into every section of the nation for its membership answered these questions with an emphatic "No!" The result was the first nation-wide campaign to strengthen religious and welfare activities under the ægis of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery.

Walter W. Head (left), Chairman, and Charles V. Vickrey, Executive Secretary, of the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery

The New Deal for the churches has for its primary objective a 100 per cent. mobilization of the religious and welfare forces in the country with every person worshiping in a church, synagogue, or home on Loyalty Sunday, October 7. Its slogan is "Turning to God."

The committee, whose chairman is Walter W. Head, consists of more than 200 nationally-known leaders of religious, educational, and character-building organizations. On the list are thirty-six Bishops, thirty-one pastors, priests and rabbis, twenty college presidents, educators and editors, seventy-nine national officers of church benevolent boards, and forty-five prominent laymen of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish faiths.

Plans Drafted

Important as is the recovery of economic prosperity, no less important, the committee feels, is spiritual recovery through the maintenance "of our spiritual ideals, moral standards, and character-building institutions."

Announced as a "call and a program for strengthening and undergirding the moral and spiritual forces of the nation," the plans of the committee were drafted at a recent conference in Washington, D. C., after twenty-odd preliminary meetings in numerous sections of the country.

The income of religious and private character-building institutions, it was pointed out, decreased from approximately $1,101,000,000 in 1929 to $435,000,000 in 1932, a drop of more than 60 per cent. in four years' time. Financial support continued to drop off in 1933, and a further decrease, the committee believes, is threatened for 1934. From this drastically reduced income must be paid irreducible fixed charges, interest, insurance, rents, etc., leaving "tragically inadequate support for active, progressive, constructive, statesmanlike ministry."

Coincident with this decrease in income has been an almost unprecedented increase in calls for services.

The forces that reduced the income increase the demands, the committee stated. The result therefore has been a vicious circle.

Of the approximate fifteen billions of dollars of Federal, State and municipal funds being made available for industrial and government relief agencies, none is available, the committee reported, for churches and private philanthropy, while the very creation of these funds from taxation makes it more difficult to secure gifts for church and private agencies.

Fellowship Monday will be held October 1, when all pastors, priests, and rabbis, together with other church and welfare leaders in each city and community, will be expected to arrange a fellowship luncheon or dinner followed by a conference which will be devoted to a discussion of how these leaders in religion and welfare work may cooperate in attaining certain moral, social, and welfare objectives.

Mobilization Week will be held October 1-6, when Rotary and other service clubs, chambers of commerce, women's clubs, editors, business organizations and other sympathetic organizations and leaders will be asked to support the campaign for 100 per cent. church attendance on October 7.

A nation-wide effort on the part of all churches and synagogues with the cooperation of the secular magazines, the daily press, radio, newsreels, luncheon clubs, athletic organizations, etc., with possible proclamations by the President of the United States, governors of each State and mayors of many cities, will be made to secure as nearly as practicable the presence of every citizen in some house of worship or home.

Through October, November, and December the committee hopes to strengthen its campaign and check the results of its "stewardship of life." From December 9 to 16, midway between Thanksgiving and Christmas, International Golden Rule Week will be held, its goal being a practical application by every church member and citizen of the Golden Rule. Such persons will be expected to forego some of the customary luxuries of life and share with the unemployed and unfortunate "who have neither employment nor harvest and for whom there can be no Christmas or Thanksgiving."

Church and State

In furthering its objectives, the committee called attention to the address made last December by President Roosevelt before the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. The Chief Executive declared at that time that the Government is "seeking through social and economic means the same goal which the churches are seeking through social and spiritual means," and that "the great objective which Church and State are both demanding is 'a more abundant life.'" The nation must seek a "prosperity built on spiritual and social values. . . . State and Church are rightly united in a common aim."

"Religion and Social Service" continued on page 30

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Broadway Folds Up the Dust-Covers

The Season of 1934-1935 Gets Under Way, With 109 Foreign and Native Plays and Musical Productions on the Lists as Proof That Summer Is Definitely Over in the Theater

A SCANT week hence, barring, of course, the slow, quiet, and inexorable sinking of *Manhattan into the sea*, the theatrical season of 1934-1935 will commence. The theatrical season of 1934-1935 will not be any different from the theatrical season of 1933-1934 or even the theatrical season of 1833-1834 except that, naturally, there will be a lot of new plays, better than 88.4 per cent. of which ought not to be produced at all, and better than 76.8 per cent. of which ought not to have been written at all. These figures, fairly constant and alarming over a period of the last twenty years, will occasion no dismay to the men and women who will make the theatrical season of 1934-1935.

Broadway: the show-shop of the world

Promises of the Season

Already the advance heralds, customarily bright pink with inaccuracy, list more than 109 plays and musical productions for the period between August 22 and December 31. Of these, four will be French but not necessarily funny, thirteen will be British, three will be German, one will be Austrian, one will be Spanish, one will be Shaw and one—described with uncommon reticence as "only a remote possibility"—will be Eugene O'Neill. The remainder will be native works by native dramatists, native works coursing every conceivable subject from kidnaping to Valley Forge, complete with snowflakes and wind-machines.

Pinchot photograph

Eugene O'Neill

The Revolutionary War, a disturbance which has not to date fired any dramatist into anything except a fitful glow, twice will be laid in the laps of drama-adoring patriots, one of the events being the Valley Forge play, and the Civil War, not to be outdone, likewise has kindled effort in the minds of two playwrights. The World War, thus far, is without representation on the season's lists. Indeed, the World War has defied and baffled the native toilers at drama since the excellent "What Price Glory?" It's only match was a British item, now also a theatrical antiquity, "Journey's End."

Hollywood, like the World War, is too sprawling for confinement within the compass of three acts, and thus the motion-picture capital escapes attention, altho it still finds time, in the cool of the Beverly Hills evenings, to writhe in torment over what the now three-year-old "Once in a Lifetime" did to it. Already roweled by the reformation forces, Hollywood is perfectly content to let well enough and the drama alone.

Crime, ever a rich temptation to dramatists of skill and gymnastic imaginations, concerns itself mainly with the kidnap phase of disorderly and illegal living. Two plays on this subject are ready for Broadway and, curiously, each finds time to joke about the ritual of plucking a citizen from his hearth. Also, each finds time to reflect that audiences would rather see a beautiful girl kidnaped than a gangling boy or a wealthy banker. In one, the girl finds the kidnapers to be men of charm and the act itself to be a terribly, terribly amusing romp. In the other the girl, a combination of Amelia Earhart-Katharine Hepburn, subdues the bold, bad kidnapers and has them eating out of her imperious hands by sundown. It's silly, but it's Broadway.

The thirteen bright gifts from Great Britain include two genuinely exciting items. One is the Noel Coward fabrication, "Conversation Piece," with Yvonne Printemps, and the other is "Escape Me Never!", with Elisabeth Bergner, the minute actress who thus far has confined her appearances in this country to a film, "Catherine the Great," in which, tiny, magnificent in the solitude of her genius, she gave a remarkable performance.

Elmer Rice, a craftsman whose plays either are very good indeed and win prizes or very bad indeed and win jeers, has written three new works, has written them and, what's more, will produce them. Having seen, with a shrewd eye, that producers make most of the money when a play is a success and having learned, with a shrewder eye, that losses may be held to a minimum when plays are not a success, Rice no longer deals with producers. His first production will be "Judgment Day," a melodrama described as concerning the trial of a man and woman charged with the attempted assassination of a European dictator. The entire action of the play takes place in the courtroom. The second from the Rice atelier is "Between Two Worlds," the action of which takes place on an ocean liner, and the third will be "Not for Children," a satiric comedy.

The newspaper profession will be represented by two plays: "Kill That Story," a comedy, and "Jane Brady, Editor."

There are five political satires announced, forty-three plays about a boy, a girl, and a June night, seven plays concerning the South, and twenty-seven musical comedies and operettas, seventeen of which undoubtedly will perish right where they are now—in some producer's desk-drawer. Musical comedies and operettas cost from $40,000 to $180,000 to produce or from $40,000 to $180,000 more than most producers have or can get. The dramatists, altho they may have been at some pains to confect new plots, or what pass for new plots, have found it no trouble at all, indeed, a pleasure, to think up some of the most amazing titles ever applied to three acts of stage-craft. Samples of what may be expected to wink out in the lights over the theater marquees of Broadway this winter are: "The Lord Blesses the Bishop," "Tight Britches," "Yokel Boy Makes Good," and that most astonishing of all prospects, "Forty-Nine Dogs in a Meathouse."

Elisabeth Bergner

A. H. Woods, for what seems generations the major producer of piquant farces dealing with sex in its more arch moments, snubs these trifles for a studiedly feline season. His announcements are two: "The Red Cat," and "Alley Cat."

("Letters and Art" continued on page 24)

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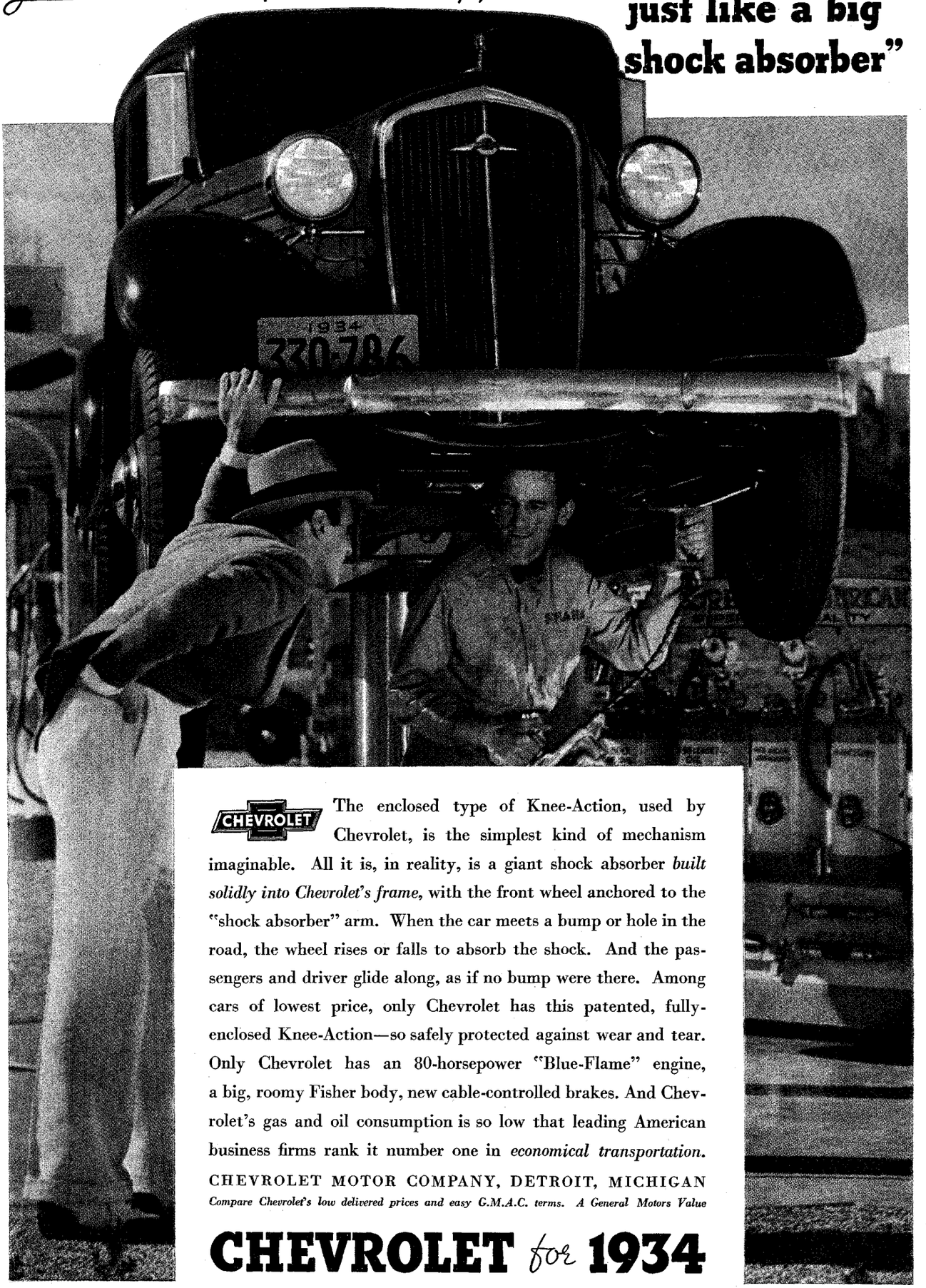
"Look how simple and rugged this Knee Action is—
just like a big shock absorber"



CHEVROLET The enclosed type of Knee-Action, used by Chevrolet, is the simplest kind of mechanism imaginable. All it is, in reality, is a giant shock absorber *built solidly into Chevrolet's frame,* with the front wheel anchored to the "shock absorber" arm. When the car meets a bump or hole in the road, the wheel rises or falls to absorb the shock. And the passengers and driver glide along, as if no bump were there. Among cars of lowest price, only Chevrolet has this patented, fully-enclosed Knee-Action—so safely protected against wear and tear. Only Chevrolet has an 80-horsepower "Blue-Flame" engine, a big, roomy Fisher body, new cable-controlled brakes. And Chevrolet's gas and oil consumption is so low that leading American business firms rank it number one in *economical transportation.*

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CHEVROLET for 1934

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The International World Police

Barron Collier's Idea to Cut Red Tape Connected With the Exchange of Criminal Data Leads to Filling a Missing Link in the Fight Against Crime

TIMES are getting harder for the criminal. The machinery of justice often moves at a snail's pace, but year by year the agencies combating crime are becoming more efficient and more effective. One important missing link in judiciary forces for years has been an international police organization, and now that link has been filled.

Unknown to the public at large, the International World Police has come into existence, and is already functioning. It is not, in itself, a police force, and it has no police powers, but it marks a significant step forward in tracking down the international criminal, for its purpose is to exchange crime data, facilitate extradition, improve police methods, and act as a general service bureau for police officials in all civilized countries. The Western offices are at New York City's police headquarters; the Eastern offices will be located in Vienna.

Just as cities and States cooperate with one another in the detection of crime in this country, so the IWP expects to aid the police in all countries. It will be a clearing house to break down the barriers of red tape which so often harass officials in seeking criminals in other lands. It will make identification of criminals easier, and their escape more difficult.

Reason for IWP

Here is the reason for the IWP as stated in its constitution drawn up recently: "Believing it to be the best interest of the leading police officials of the world to have at their service a bureau for the constant exchange of information pertaining to international crime and international criminals, this voluntary association of police executives of the world is formed."

The purpose is "the collection and dissemination of intelligence pertaining to criminals, or suspected criminals, who commit crimes in one country and seek refuge in another; or criminals whose crimes are not confined to any one nation."

The need for such a bureau has long been manifest. Not only will it exchange data and facilitate extradition, but it will

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General O'Ryan

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Barron Collier

study means for combating such international problems as the white-slave trade and narcotic smuggling. It will be of considerable use to American police chiefs in cities containing large foreign populations. The IWP has been functioning only a short time. While its beginnings are expected to be small, it is expected to develop gradually into an agency reaching into every part of the world. Meetings will be held every two years, the next one to be in 1935.

Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Commissioner of Police of New York City, is President. Vice-Presidents are high police officials of Rome, Paris, Brussels, Warsaw, Amsterdam, Montreal, England, and Commissioner of Police James P. Allman of Chicago. The Secretary is New York's Deputy Chief Inspector John J. O'Connell, known as the "professor" because he is in charge of the city's police college.

An unusual aspect of the IWP is that, while police officials always had hoped for a smooth-working international crime bureau, the man who is responsible for the present bureau is a layman. He is Barron Collier, the advertising man, who controls the advertising space in the street-railway and transportation systems of the country. Sixty-one, of distinguished bearing, with gray hair and piercing gray eyes, Mr. Collier has long been active in business and civic affairs. To Floridans he is known as the State's largest landowner; to Boy Scouts he is known as Acting President of the New York Foundation.

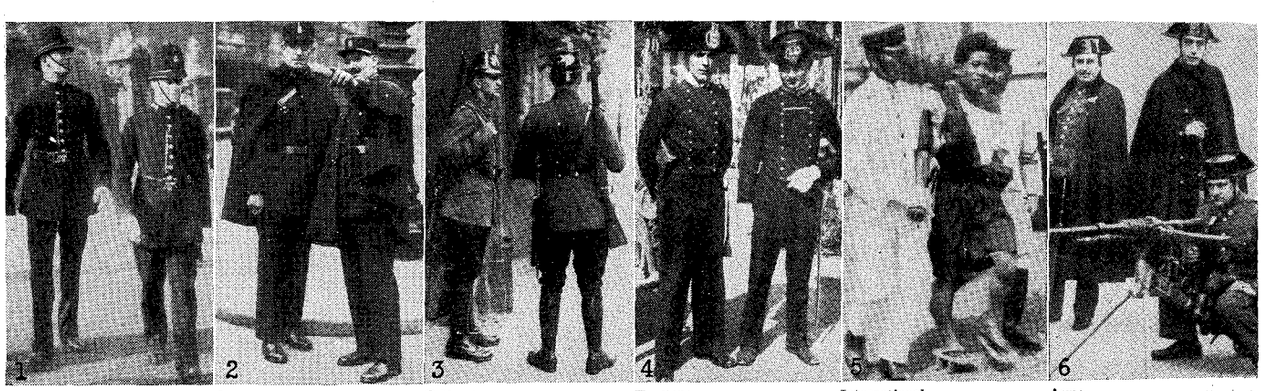
It was a curious chain of events that brought Mr. Collier into the international police picture. In 1922 he was disturbed by newspaper reports that 1,073 persons had been killed in New York City that year by vehicles. Being an advertising man, he suggested to Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright that a monster safety campaign be organized, and the commissioner named Mr. Collier Special Deputy Police Commissioner. The drive was a success.

Becoming more interested in the police, and impressed by the amount of red tape connected with the exchange of criminal data between countries, Mr. Collier set to work to organize the International World Police, bearing virtually all expenses himself. Three years ago, when the International Criminal Police Commission, a European organization, was holding meetings in Paris, Mr. Collier got together representatives of police groups from the American association and had them attend the Paris and Rome meetings, thus laying the groundwork for a consolidation of all groups. Last year, when the International Police Conference met in Chicago, Mr. Collier brought a group of leading European police officials to this country, and further progress was made through the formation of the International World Police. The IWP conflicts in no way with the interests of other police organizations.

Mr. Collier's Views

"For police executives of the world's large cities to know each other, to sit down at a table and discuss mutual problems and methods pertaining to efficient police work throughout the world," Mr. Collier said in an interview, "is just as important as it is for a board of directors of a great corporation to sit down and discuss its problems and policies.

"It was to make these meetings possible and to assure this element of personal as well as official interest that I worked for twelve years to bring the police executives of the world's leading cities to a realization of the advantage of just such a form. The IWP is the outcome of this effort."



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Tho their uniforms differ greatly, the police of these six nations cooperate against the international criminal: (1) English *bobbies*, (2) French *gendarmes*, (3) German *Schutzpolizisten*, (4) Italian *carabineri*, (5) Japanese *Junsa*, (6) Spanish *Guardia Civil*

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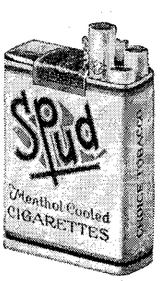

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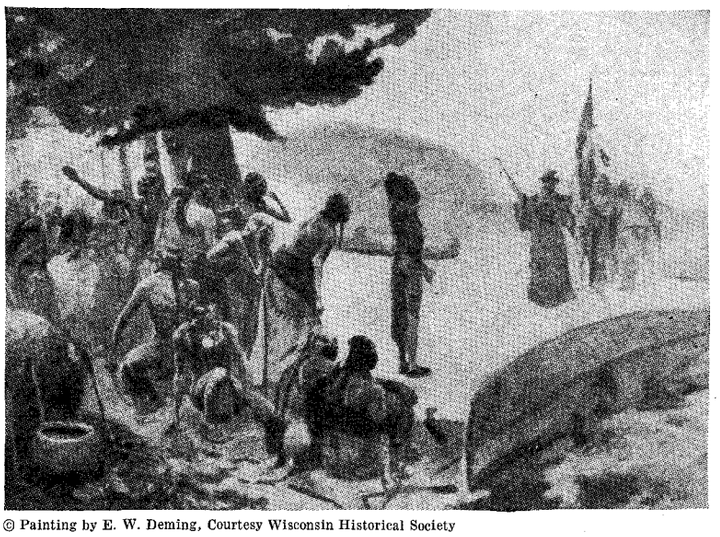
Wisconsin Celebrates Its Tercentenary

Color and Pageantry Throughout the State Commemorates the Arrival of Jean Nicolet, French Explorer, Who Beached His Canoe Near Green Bay 300 Years Ago

THREE hundred years ago — in September, 1634 — a young Frenchman wearing a Chinese mandarin's robe and a hat with a plume, arrived at the Winnebago Indian village in what is now Green Bay, Wisconsin.

To commemorate the founding by Jean Nicolet of the first white man's settlement in Wisconsin, citizens of that State are celebrating their Tercentenary for eight weeks this summer with color and pageantry.



© Painting by E. W. Deming, Courtesy Wisconsin Historical Society

Jean Nicolet's arrival in Wisconsin three hundred years ago

In 1634 Samuel de Champlain, Governor of New France, dispatched Nicolet westward along the Great Lakes to make treaties with the remote tribes of Indians and to impress them with the advantages of trading with the French. After landing at La Baye Verte, he founded a large Indian settlement and then ascended the Fox River to a point beyond its passage through Lake Winnebago. He probably proceeded as far south as the site of Chicago and returned east by way of Lake Michigan.

Nicolet's coming marked the beginning of the white man's history in Wisconsin altho Etienne Brulé had earlier visited the upper lakes. In the wake of Nicolet came the trail blazers and La Baye Verte was their gathering place. It wasn't until the English had conquered the great Northwest more than a century later that La Baye Verte was changed to Green Bay so that until the 1830's French influence altogether dominated the manners and customs of the people. French names continue throughout that part of Wisconsin.

Against Slavery

In 1848, with Europe torn by revolutions, a great foreign migration began. Wisconsin became a State in that year and immigrants from Scandinavian countries, Germany, Ireland, Poland, and Switzerland were lured to the State chiefly because one year less of residence was required for citizenship than in most other States. Among the first of these to arrive was Carl Schurz and it was his wife who established the first kindergarten. These early settlers did much to gain a foothold for what has come to be known as the Wisconsin idea: "The passion to serve human needs."

The early history of the State was marked by scandals in connection with the sale of public lands and the granting of railroad charters, but before the outbreak of the Civil War, conditions were considerably better. Anti-slavery sentiment in the State was strong, and at Ripon in 1854 there was begun one of the earliest movements which later resulted in the organization of the Republican party.

Through the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, created to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act, Wisconsin was a pioneer in regulating the health and safety of her workers. Many other reforms which have been enacted into law under the egis of the New Deal in Washington were first conceived in Wisconsin.

Wisconsin has long been renowned for liberalism in education. The tendency in this field is illustrated by the words inscribed in bronze at the entrance of the State university in Madison: "We can not for a moment believe that knowledge has reached its final goal or that the present constitution of society is perfect . . . In all lines of investigation . . . the investigator should be absolutely free to follow the paths of truth wherever they may lead. Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere, we believe the great State of Wisconsin should encourage that continued fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone truth can be found."

Among the leaders in the State's fight for social consciousness were the late Robert M. La Follette, Dr. John Bascom, Dr. John R. Commons, Dr. E. A. Ross, and many others in addition to Victor Berger, who headed the old Socialist movement in Wisconsin.

Foremost Dairy State

The development of cooperative enterprise and cooperative associations in Wisconsin has been local and State-wide. The State is the foremost dairy State in the Union, and industrially Wisconsin ranks among the ten leading States.

It is significant that, before starting his Hawaiian cruise, President Roosevelt chose Green Bay as the locale for his only major speech on his trip across the country.

The President originally planned a stop for the purpose of speaking at Green Bay's Tercentennial celebration on August 9.

Altho the Tercentenary activities are centered at Green Bay, Milwaukee is also planning an historical pageant which will adhere strictly to her own past. This will be a four-day civic celebration to be held during the week of August 19. The days of Laurent Solomon Juneau, Byron Kilbourne, and others will be reenacted, followed by incidents of pre-Civil War days, Lincoln's visit to the State Fair at Milwaukee, and continuing through the Gay 'Nineties, which will reflect the social life of the City. A finale is being planned which will bring the spectacle up to the present day.

Early in the celebration a motorcade started out from Portage and retraced on land the route that Jean Nicolet took from Green Bay to Portage. The motorcade was a part of the festival to be held at Green Bay as a preliminary to Wisconsin's Tercentennial celebration. The party assembled and awaited the arrival of Chief Tallfeather, an Indian runner, who covered the route from Green Bay to Portage inviting persons along the way to join the motorcade. The terminus of the trip was Red Banks, near Green Bay, at the spot where Nicolet beached his canoe for the first time on Wisconsin's soil.

Pageant Given

The party attended the dedication of the Jean Nicolet Highway which was featured by a pageant depicting the arrival of the Frenchman. In the evening there was a program including a native Indian feast at which a 900-pound steer was barbecued.

An important feature of the celebration at Green Bay is the pageant *Under Three Flags*, which depicts the State's history. It is being performed each week-end.

As a preliminary to the formal opening of the Tercentennial fête, 600,000 special Jean Nicolet stamps were recently put on sale at Green Bay. President Roosevelt, the country's leading philatelist, received his "first day cover" of the issue. "Covers" made from special envelopes bearing the new stamp, copied from the painting of Jean Nicolet's landing on Wisconsin's shores in 1634, by Edwin W. Deming of New York, were sent to King George of England, Premier Benito Mussolini, Pope Pius XI, Chancellor Adolf Hitler, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and other prominent persons.

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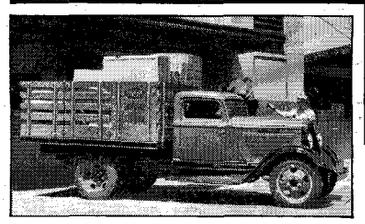

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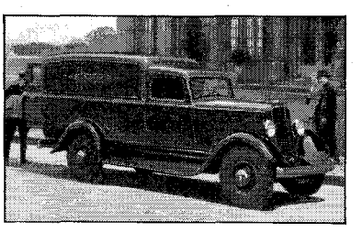

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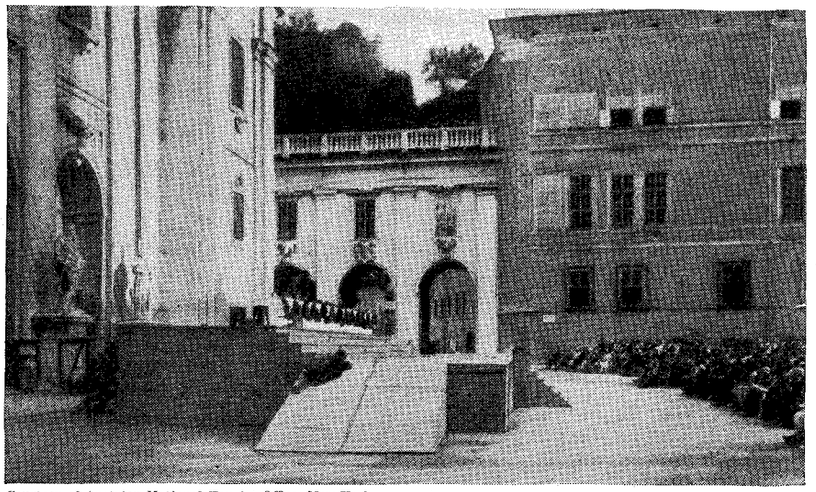
Salzburg Festival Ignores Handicaps

Repertory Presented Despite Absence of Richard Strauss and Hitler's Decree Forbidding German Singers to Fulfil Engagements



Courtesy of Austrian National Tourist Office, New York

Reinhardt's play "Everyman" presented on the square before the Salzburg Cathedral

It is not often that the Salzburg Festival in Austria has had such difficulties in meeting its schedule as it has experienced this summer.

Last year when Chancellor Hitler forbade certain German singers to proceed from Baireuth to fulfil their engagements in Salzburg, a substitute from Vienna left a hospital, just after undergoing an operation, to sing the title rôle in "Orpheus." Similar heroic efforts were successful in keeping the Salzburg Festival repertory intact.

When the opening day came this year and Richard Strauss was to conduct Beethoven's only opera, "Fidelio," the whole country was in mourning over the death of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss. And Strauss announced suddenly that he would not conduct in Salzburg this year. As president of Germany's musical "Culture Chamber," he plays a distinctive part in Nazi officialdom, and naturally it is a bit embarrassing for him to participate in Austria's great festival.

The greatest conductor left in Germany, Wilhelm Furtwangler, had earlier canceled his two orchestral concerts in Salzburg, pleading that his duties in the Nazi "Kultur Kammer," his "State Councilorship," and his responsibilities at the Berlin Staatsoper, and his work with the Berlin Philharmonic had left him very tired and in need of a vacation.

But the plucky Austrians continued their Festival, even tho they began a day late. Clemens Krauss substituted for Strauss, and prefaced the Beethoven opera with the playing of the funeral march movement from the great "Eroica" symphony in memory of Chancellor Dollfuss, who was assassinated in the recent Nazi uprising. Five minutes of silence followed before the opera began.

The entire schedule of operas and plays, including the four works of the departed Richard Strauss—"Rosenkavalier," "Elektra," "Egyptian Helen," and "The Woman Without a Shadow"—is being given with virtually no change from the original agenda. The Austrians have a way of carrying on as tho there had been no difficulties.

They are a bit disappointed over the absence of Strauss, for whom they have always shown the greatest consideration, but they respect his works, and are not giving tit for tat.

Tourists flock from Scandinavian countries, France, Italy, and America, to make the Salzburg Festival prosper. Only Germans are missing.

London Company Coming

The famous D'Oyly Carte company from the Savoy Theater, London, will play an autumn engagement on Broadway. This noted organization has presented Gilbert and Sullivan operettas in London every season for the last forty years. Never, strange to say, has the company ventured across the Atlantic to show Broadway how Gilbert and Sullivan should be acted and sung.

The troupe expects to arrive on these shores early in September and to remain in New York until December, when it will go on the road and visit cities in the East. Some of the lesser-known works of these beloved British masters will be included in the repertory and, of course, there will be the old favorites that have been familiar for many years to English-speaking people the world over.

The list of operettas to be presented includes "Cox and Box," "Ruddigore," "The Gondoliers," "Trial by Jury," "Patience," "Princess Ida," "The Yeomen of the Guard," "Iolanthe," "The Pirates of Penzance," "H. M. S. Pinafore," and "The Mikado."

Social Order Attacked by Bernard Shaw in New Play

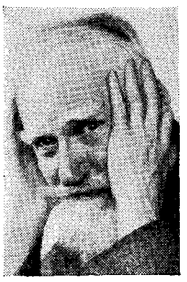
Despite a terrific heat wave, Dublin's playgoers have been flocking to the Abbey Theater to witness the latest pyrotechnics from the pen of George Bernard Shaw. Critics seem to agree that "On the Rocks," the new bit of Shavian fireworks and political satire, is even more brilliant and provocative than was the daring play "The Apple Cart," which upset audiences some few years ago.

The new play is a dashing attack upon the existing social order, and there is little left of the present structure of society when these new blasts of Shavian dynamite have laid it low. As in most of Shaw's social and political satires, there is a minimum of action, and once again Shaw demonstrates his gift for dramatic astuteness when he assembles a dozen or more characters on the stage. These hold the audience while their talk is wholly on politics.

The Abbey Theater, one of the really great repertory groups of the modern theater, has presented many of Shaw's plays since its inception some thirty years ago. Even when London's censor banned Shaw in the early days, the Abbey was courageous enough to present these plays and to brave the wrath of Dublin Castle.

In "On the Rocks," Shaw brings to a dramatic climax the theories and arguments that he has so frequently raised in his early and middle plays. The Dublin audiences left the Abbey fully convinced that the present status of society is a ridiculous and worthless set-up. They went home pondering over the nebulous and vague Utopia created by the dramatist.

The Abbey Theater production has been highly commended as an intelligent and searching portrayal of this piquant piece of controversy. The performance of F. J. McCormick as the conservative British Prime Minister, who is smitten with revolutionary ideas but who lacks the courage to pursue them, received high commendation from the critics. The Abbey's comedian, Barry Fitzgerald, was cast as *Hipney*, a sly Cockney workingman, who constitutes Shaw's prediction of the dictator that is to come.



George Bernard Shaw

Miss Eileen Crowe, the Abbey's magnificent *Pegeen Mike* of "The Playboy" and dramatic *Juno* in "Juno and the Paycock," played *Miss Brollikins*.

The entire production was a startling demonstration that the gifted Shaw has lost none of his old fire and still holds his place among the first dramatists of the world. Again, too, the Abbey Theater proves its ability to mount the great plays of the present.

WILLIAM P. SEARS, JR.

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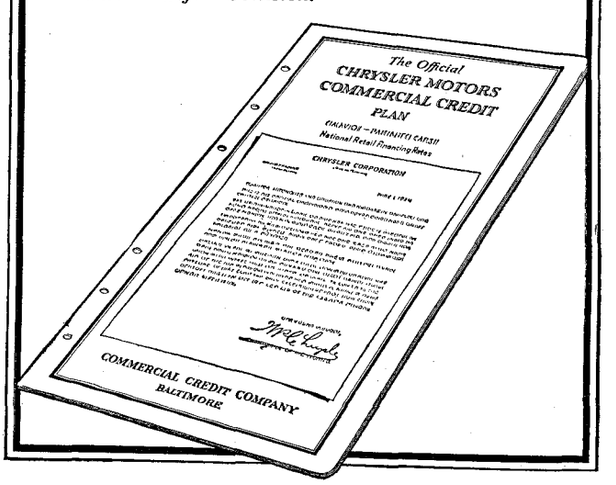

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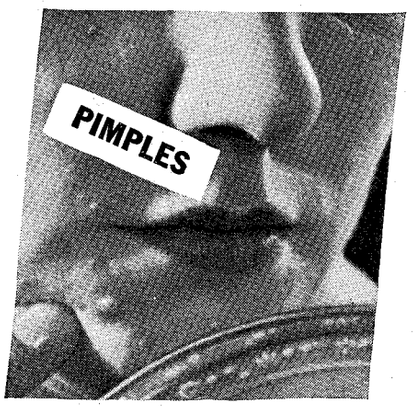

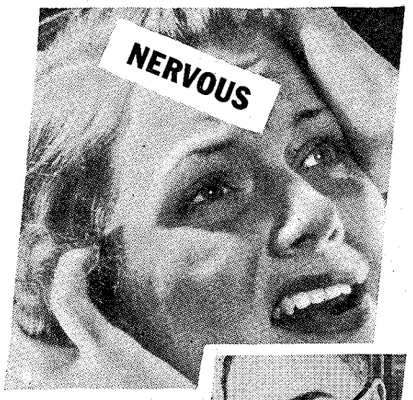

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Highlights From the World of Books

The Treason of Roger Casement

It was Good Friday in the year 1916. A murky dusk was settling rapidly over the wind-swept Kerry coast of Ireland. Through the failing light, the watch aboard H.M.S. *Bluebell,* on patrol duty ninety miles off the southern coast, sighted a vessel painted impeccably in the Norwegian colors. The captain of the British ship was immediately suspicious. He signaled that the strange vessel, which gave the name *Aud,* must follow the *Bluebell* to harbor. All night the two boats steamed southeast in the direction of Queenstown, but three and a half miles out of port, the crew of the *Bluebell* noted that something had gone wrong on the *Aud.* The ship seemed to falter. Her engines stopped and a cloud of white smoke appeared. Two boats loaded with men put off from her. A few minutes later there was a roar and the "Norwegian" vessel sank below the waves.

Acme

Sir Roger Casement

The men in the boats proved to be German bluejackets and their capture, tho a commonplace occurrence, was the first of a series of revelations which brought to light the treachery of Roger Casement and which resulted in the greatest treason trial in England's history. The story is feelingly and dramatically unfolded in Derek Walker-Smith's "Lord Reading and His Cases," which has just been published by The Macmillan Company.

Roger Casement possessed the fanatical patriotism and the smoldering ambition of a Garibaldi, but he possessed also the romantic idealism of the Shakespearian Brutus. In 1912 he had been knighted for distinguished service in the Congo. He was forty-eight at the time and living on a small pension. It would have been the twilight of the career of an ordinary man. But Casement became interested in the Irish question—the struggle between the Fenians and the Ulstermen. He espoused the cause of the former, who wanted independence.

Tho pitifully naive in many respects, Roger Casement saw that Ireland needed outside help and he looked toward Germany. He evolved a fantastic scheme—as gigantic in its proportions as it was absurd in its impracticability. He would head for Germany; he would get a declaration of German sympathy with Irish national aspirations; he would visit prison camps north of the Rhine and organize an Irish Brigade which would land on the Kerry coast and deliver a death-blow at the most vulnerable point of the British Isles. It is not difficult to picture the ecstatic enthusiasm with which this Quixotic knight-errant disguised himself, tricked the detectives who trailed him, and found his way to the Imperial Chancellor—with nothing to support him but his idealism.

The German Government gave him the declaration he desired and he set to work on the second half of his plan—the organization of the Irish Brigade. What were his chances of success? In Ireland his followers had been fanatical patriots, but here he was dealing not with politically-minded separatists, but with professional soldiers, men who had been a part of the first Expeditionary Force, who had felt the impact of the enemy at Mons, and who had by their valor strengthened the morale of the defense throughout the Western Front. Their allegiance had not been lightly given, and they mistrusted the strange Irishman. Only fifty responded favorably.

Then suddenly came the news of the great Irish revolt which was timed to break out on Easter Sunday. Here, surely, was the chance Casement had been waiting for. But fortune was not kindly disposed—or perhaps too kindly disposed toward the wrong persons. A succession of incidents occurring at inopportune moments resulted in Casement's complete undoing. The alert captain of the *Bluebell* was one such obstacle.

Casement was seized and charged with high treason, and his trial was a fitting climax to a strange and thrilling adventure.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendant by his efforts to seduce the allegiance of the Irish prisoners and by his descent on the Irish coast, had committed acts of assistance to the King's enemies in time of war. What defense could possibly be mustered to withstand such an array of fact? The defense's only chance was to urge the quashing of the indictment—to plead that the actions of Casement did not constitute the offense of treason.

There followed a long technical discussion, clearly and intriguingly presented by the author, on the correct interpretation of the Statute of Treasons of 1351.

But the odds were overwhelming. The day came for the summing-up of the arguments by the Lord Chief Justice. Step by step he took the jury through the evidence. He was scrupulously fair to Casement, but, under his unbiased exposition, it became increasingly clear how heavy was the evidence against him. The jury retired and returned to announce that the defendant had been found guilty of high treason.

In the words of Lord Birkenhead, Roger Casement, "blinded by hatred" of England, had played a desperate hazard—and had lost.

T. K. K.

During the present seasonal lull when few books are published, critical reviews are replaced by other articles of interest to book lovers. This is the first of the new series.

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On the Current Screen

Miss Jean Harlow, who is one of the really distinctive personages of the motion-picture, demonstrates once again that she is a completely delightful comedienne in the photoplay released finally under the title of **The Girl From Missouri (AAA).** This new film of hers, it seems, has been faced with certain difficulties as the result of Hollywood's fright in the face of the Legion of Decency campaign. Originally the work was destined to be called "Born to Be Kissed," but that title was quickly changed to "100 Per Cent. Decent," which somehow didn't seem quite right, either. Then it was called, for a moment or two, "Eadie Was a Lady," but apparently the implied suggestion that the heroine might have been something else was regarded as inadvisable, too. Thereupon such a title as "The Girl From Missouri" sounded safe enough, and so that is the name under which the new comedy-drama emerges.

A scene from "The Girl From Missouri"

The work is in theme and quality one of those rowdy sex melodramas, with comedy implications, which are regarded with such doubt by groups of the censorious. In the interest of the new reform movement, it has been carefully suggested that the heroine, a predatory young blonde with a keen eye on the main chance, is at bottom a highly virtuous innocent, who is holding out grimly for marriage and general respectability. Somehow, tho, the heroine's fight for her honor is regarded more in the comic, than in the lyric spirit, and there are observers who have suggested that "The Girl From Missouri" is by way of being a sort of jazz successor to Richardson's famous heroine, "Pamela," or perhaps Miss Harlow's own literary ancestor, "Clarissa Harlowe." Perhaps, too, there is nothing particularly edifying in the story of how the venerable father of Miss Harlow's fiancé "frames" his prospective daughter-in-law in a vice raid and only accepts her with admiration and a show of enthusiasm when, out of vengeance, she proceeds to "frame" him with equal heartiness.

In essence, "The Girl From Missouri" isn't particularly impressive as either comedy or drama. It has a few amusingly written episodes, but on the whole the work is considerably too lacking in dramatic shrewdness to be worthy of the talents of its authors, Anita Loos and John Emerson. But when Miss Harlow takes hold of its rather shoddy materials and brings her talents to bear on them, the photoplay takes on qualities of genuine satirical brilliance. In addition to her fine comedy gift Miss Harlow displays, in the few chances allotted to her, a new skill at dramatic playing. Lionel Barrymore and Franchot Tone head a good supporting cast.

* * * *

Friends of Mr. Sweeney (AA)—A likable but slightly old-fashioned farce about the turning worm. Charles Ruggles, who has no peer at playing the part of a mild-mannered and generally beaten wage-slave who grows bold as a menagerie and shows his domineering boss a thing or two, is a humble editorial writer, who suddenly comes to life after years of humility. His splendid performance almost makes one forget that the whole story suggests pretty completely that the plot is taken from a novel written halfway through the prohibition era.

* * * *

Elmer and Elsie (A)—A feeble comedy, based with considerable freedom on an old play by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, called "To the Ladies." Devoted to the proposition that wives stay quietly in the background and rule their husbands' careers by pretending to give in to them, it shows George Bancroft as a half-wit husband, who becomes foreman of a piano factory by unconsciously taking his wife's advice. Frances Fuller is the wife.

* * * *

The Personality Kid (AA)—A pleasant cast makes the conventional story of the prize-fighter who deserts his loyal wife and eventually returns to her slightly better entertainment than it deserves to be. Pat O'Brien, Glenda Farrell, and Claire Dodd are extremely helpful in the leading rôles.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA

Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate.

AAA

The Girl From Missouri, The Key, Men in White, Double Door, The Thin Man, Where Sinners Meet, Here Comes the Groom, Many Happy Returns, Murder on the Blackboard, Hat, Coat and Glove.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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The lovely Miss X of Park Avenue has..

IT'S POLITELY CALLED ATHLETE'S FOOT

You'd never suspect by looking at her, how uncomfortable she is, how utterly ashamed at the very thought of having Athlete's Foot.

Her shame, however, would soon give way to repulsion—if she could only see her condition as the microscope reveals it.

For at work in the flesh between her toes there are billions of unclean fungi—digging and boring away, giving off musty, seeping moisture.

Get out of the glass house

Folks who live in glass houses should never throw stones.

Before privately indicting your neighbor, examine the skin between your own toes. Does it itch? Does the skin look red, angry? Or white with stickiness? Blisters? Peeling, cracking, sore?

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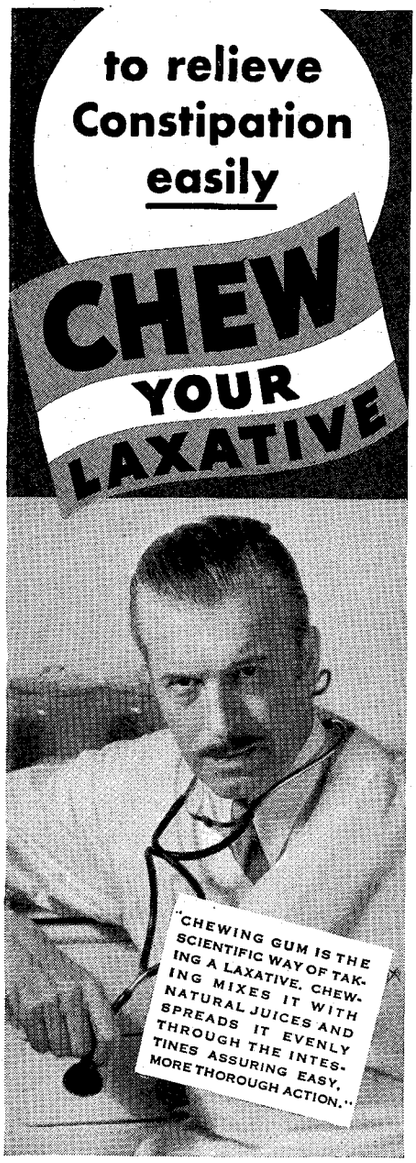
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Topics in Brief

No wonder the Nazis want peace abroad. They are getting little enough of it at home. —*Detroit Free Press.*

Bobby Jones says that going through the movements of driving without using the ball is ideal training. What does Robert suppose we've been doing?—*Detroit News.*

© Chicago *Tribune*

European Civilization
—Orr in the Boston *Herald*

It would save us quite a bit of expense here in Mississippi if the dear old Litdigest could be persuaded to conduct our Congressional primaries.—*Jackson News.*

Japan completely misunderstood our Occidental purpose in Westernizing her. We wanted a good customer; not a cut-price competitor.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

A missionary says that cannibals will not eat people addicted to the use of tobacco. This is advanced as an argument against the use of tobacco.—*Springfield Union.*

A battle-ship was robbed of $40 and a lone gunman raided an Army post to rescue a prisoner. The United States Marines are getting back from Haiti none too soon.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

Theodore Roosevelt II says the New Deal was a "colossal scheme to reach into the affairs of every man in the community." And reached in, he might have added, in the nick of time.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

The Republicans are gloomy about the rapid growth of bureaus, authorities, and commissions. It makes you tremble for your country to see so many jobs being held by the wrong people.—*The New Yorker.*

Delicacy reported from a luxurious London restaurant is cherries growing on tiny trees and costing the equivalent of $3 a dozen. One would be quite justified in taking two bites at a cherry costing two-bits. —*Arkansas Gazette.*

The latest expedition into it hasn't taken all the fear out of stratosphere.—*Dallas News.*

Magician Hitler just pulled the Presidency out of his Cabinet.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The real problem concerning your leisure is how to keep other people from using it.—*Jacksonville Journal.*

The Blue Eagle, at one year old, is a well-grown bird. And what a bill!—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

Scientists have discovered how to dissolve fog chemically. But not mental fog. —*St. Joseph News-Press.*

Heavy water at $4 a drop is cheap and light compared to the kind put in stocks during the boom.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

Bathing beaches are so crowded this year that the bald-headed men are the only ones getting sunburnt.—*Punch (London).*

The United States and Great Britain will be glad that Japan does not expect them to reduce their navies to the strength of her battle fleet.—*Indianapolis News.*

Professor Hobbs, the climate expert, holds that radio broadcasts may have caused the great western drought. A good many of the programs are pretty dry but we shall still stick to Wall Street as the cause.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

"Intoxicated driving, uncontrolled thumbing, and indiscriminate spooning," a traffic report declares, "are among the major menaces of our highway safety." Or, to put it even more briefly, hic, hike and hug.—*Boston Herald.*

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Europe's Real Dictator
—Herblock in the Winston-Salem *Journal*

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DANDRUFF CHECKED

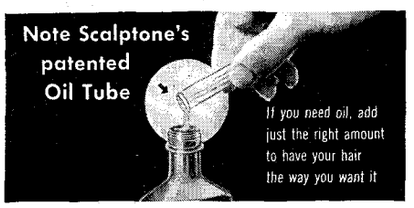
usually inside 3 weeks

1 A FEW MINUTES EACH WEEK with Packer's Tar Soap

Give your hair a sudsy shampoo with Packer's rich, creamy lather. There's the "health of the pines" in Packer's Tar Soap. It contains pine tar and soothing, softening glycerine. Doctors have been recommending it for 64 years.

2 ONE MINUTE EVERY DAY with Packer's Scalptone

Massage the tingling goodness of Packer's Scalptone into your scalp. Rub Scalptone well in—give dandruff the works! Feel it tone up your scalp—see it remove the dandruff scales—make your head healthy—and happy, too! Do this for a minute a day.



And expect to be surprised when you first see Scalptone! It's *adjustable*. In the neck of every bottle there's a separate tube of oil. You make your own prescription for your own hair. Scalptone is the only tonic that has this feature.

Hair stays in place

AFTER 21 DAYS—have a look at your hair! It'll be healthy. And well-groomed. But not greasy or plastered down. And as for *dandruff*—well, this method usually checks it inside of 3 weeks. If, after using your first bottle of Scalptone and cake of Packer's Tar Soap, you are not satisfied, we'll cheerfully refund the purchase price, if you'll tell us what you paid.

THE PACKER MFG. CO., 101 W. 31, New York

Packer's SCALPTONE METHOD FOR Dandruff

The Lexicographer's Easy Chair

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers who require immediate attention will receive it if they enclose a stamped return envelop. No notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

canapé.—"F. Z.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—The correct pronunciation is *ka"na"pe'—a's* as in *artistic*, *e* as in *prey*.

discriminatory.—"L. R. R.," Youngstown, O.—This word is a variant of *discriminative*. The meaning is: "1. Making or observing distinctions; discriminating. 2. Denoting differences or distinctions; distinctive or characteristic."

gavel.—"J. R.," Hartford, Conn.—The application of the term *gavel* to designate the mallet used by a presiding officer for attracting attention can not be accounted for. The word *gavel* is very old, and can be traced back more than a thousand years. Its early meanings, now obsolete or provincial, have no traceable connection with the present meaning, which is of relatively recent origin.

The first dictionary to record the present meaning of the term was Worcester's *Dictionary of the English Language*, published in 1860; the Webster edition of 1859 does not record it. According to Worcester the term was used by Charles U. Shepard in "A Treatise on Mineralogy," published in New Haven in 1852. As far as now known Shepard was the first to make literary use of *gavel* in the sense, as defined by Worcester, "A small mallet used by presiding officers to attract attention and preserve order; an emblem of authority." Later dictionaries record the extended use as a term for "a mason's setting-maul," and this definition occurs in Knight's American Mechanical Dictionary, published in 1872.

The Encyclopedia of Freemasonry (1912 edition), in discussing the term, disregards the definition as a setting-maul, and says: "It borrows its name from its shape, being that of the *gable* or *gavel* end of a house; and this word comes from the German *gipfel*, a summit, top, or peak. . . . The true form of the *gavel* is that of the stonemason's hammer. It is to be made with a cutting edge . . . thus shaped (it) will give, when looked at in front, the exact representation of the *gavel* or *gable* end of a house."

twifflers; malleries.—Can any reader throw any light on these terms? *Twifflers*, in 1819 and 1821, were included in Ohio advertisements of earthenware; as, "Teacups & Saucers with and without handles, Plates, *Twifflers*, and Muffins"; "Oktagon and round *Twifflers*"; "72 doz. edg'd *Twifflers*."

An entry in a lamp dealer's account book of 1832 reads: "4½ doz. *Malleries* @ $1.75—$25.37." Nothing further is known of this term.

The Lexicographer will appreciate any information on the origin or meaning of either of these terms.

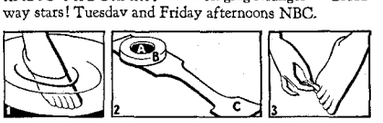
"WE GUARD OUR FEET as a concert pianist guards his hands"

● Lycette Darsonval, Première Danseuse of the Lifar Russian Ballet, won the "Prize of Honor" at the International European Dance contest, as the best woman classic dancer of the world.

● To a famous dancer, foot care is of greatest importance. Not *all* foot troubles can be removed with Blue-Jay. But most of them are simply "corn troubles," ended in a jiffy with this safe, scientific corn remover. Corn pain ends instantly. In three days the corn is removed. Blue-Jay is made by Bauer & Black, surgical dressing house.

25c at all druggists—special sizes for bunions and calluses.

RADIO PROGRAM! "The Singing Stranger"—Broadway stars! Tuesday and Friday afternoons NBC.



Blue-Jay Scientific Method

1. Soak foot ten minutes in hot water, wipe dry.
2. Apply Blue-Jay, centering pad directly over corn.
   A is the B & B medication that gently undermines the corn.
   B is the felt pad that relieves pressure, stops pain at once.
   C is the strip that holds the pad in place, prevents slipping.
3. After 3 days the corn goes. Remove plaster, soak foot ten minutes in hot water, lift out the corn.

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State Intervenes to Save Child's Leg

Operation Performed in Philadelphia Against Wishes of Father Is Another Instance of Clash Between Faith and Medical Science

John Hoffman, a Philadelphia motor-man, sat in an anteroom of the hospital where his sixteen-year-old son, John Jr., was undergoing an operation for a tubercular infection of the leg.

Grim and set against the operation, which he considered to be "against God's will," Hoffman twisted a soiled handkerchief in his hands.

"It isn't right to take matters like this out of God's hands," he said. "Somebody will have to answer for it on Judgment Day."

But the operation was performed successfully and John, for the first time in months, experienced relief in his crippled leg, broken at play two years ago.

Mr. Hoffman is a member of the Faith Tabernacle, a faith-healing sect in Philadelphia. He had stedfastly refused to have his son's injured leg treated and several weeks ago the case was brought into court by a social worker for the S.P.C.C.

Judge Theodore Rosen remonstrated gently with the father of the crippled boy, but made no headway.

"My chance with the living God is as good as your chance with the physicians," Mr. Hoffman said. "The responsibility is not on me. The boy and myself have a legal right under the law of this land to act according to our conscience."

"Only God Involved"

"But your boy has a right to health and a straight body, too," the Court replied.

"There's only one thing involved here—that's God," Mr. Hoffman argued. To consent to the operation, he added, would "make a liar out of God." The son stared sullenly at the Court, his face pale and twitching, and sided with his father.

"I have suffered a similar situation as a result of the World War," Judge Rosen told Mr. Hoffman. "Several operations saved me from becoming one of God's favorite angels. I honestly believe in your sincerity and have respect for your beliefs but I can not go all the way with you."

John was placed under observation, however, and the operation eventually performed. Three and one-half inches of decaying bone were successfully removed from the boy's right leg which had become stiffened as the disease spread.

As the patient went into the operating-room his father cried: "Any man who lays hand or knife on my boy does so at his own peril. It is a defiance of God."

This was not the first time that faith had taken up the cudgels against medical science. A little more than a year ago, the tiny daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Vasko, Czechoslovakian immigrants of Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, was suffering from a malignant growth on the retina of the left eye. Doctors said it would spread to her brain, blind her, and ultimately cause her death. The mother opposed the operation, preferring to "let God have His way."

The Appellate Division, to whom an appeal was made to test the case, held that the State has a right to intervene for the sake of the child, and upheld the operation

© International

Judge Theodore Rosen

order. The operation was successfully performed as in the case of the Hoffman boy.

Helen Vasko, no more than a baby, thus became the first child in whose interests the State of New York disregarded the wishes of the parents and ordered an operation as the only means to save her life.

In commenting on the Vasko case, most of the newspapers declared in favor of the courts, but several upheld the right of the mother to prevent the operation. Similarly, in the Hoffman case, the press in general sided with Judge Rosen, altho two or three editors questioned the wisdom of the State's interference.

Commenting on the Hoffman case, the *Ohio State Journal* declared editorially:

"No intelligent person who believes in a Divinity questions the value of faith and prayer in sickness. But, at the same time, a bit of reflection ought to reveal that the same Divinity that can heal by faith and prayer also is able to equip physicians, doctors, and nurses with knowledge, materia medica, and equipment to combat disease.

"Indeed, the most noted of the world's doctors are men who believe whole-heartedly in faith and prayer, as readily and completely as they believe in medicine, surgery, and the hospitals."

Said the Philadelphia *Bulletin:* "It is not a strained interpretation of the principle of law to assume that the State may intervene in the child's welfare as against a purpose of the parent which is sincere and in concern for the child, but which the Court may determine on the evidence and advice of science to be a fallacy. . . . There is seldom the necessity for the assertion and exercise of such parentalism on the part of the State. When the occasion arises, it is fortunate that there is, as in this case, a sympathetic kindly Court."

Grateful to Mrs. Roosevelt

Bobby Holland is nine years old and lives in Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Three years ago he was "awful sick" with infantile paralysis and the doctor said he could never walk again.

Then one day "Mom" read a story in the newspaper "about how Franklin D. Roosevelt had got so much better, so Mom wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt asking about that place." Mrs. Roosevelt answered right away and raised the money herself so that Bobby could go to Warm Springs, Georgia.

Bobby went there in October and stayed until July. He walks two miles to school every day now, using only a brace so that his leg won't "grow crooked."

Bobby tells his story in the August issue of *Psychology* and calls it "Me and Mrs. Roosevelt." It appears as Bobby wrote it.

"I'll never forget everything, cause it was all wonderful," he writes. "It was fun and our table was real close to President and Mrs. Roosevelts, they was there twice when I was and I liked them a lot. They liked me too."

Bobby winds up his article with: "Mrs. Roosevelt, if you read this I am still thanking you, so is Mom. Our whole family thinks you're great. And that Mr. Roosevelt is swell."

The letter Bobby's mother wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt was only one of thousands the Roosevelts get from cripples or relatives of cripples, asking for relief. Many of these cases, according to information from Washington, have been satisfactorily dealt with at Warm Springs, where the President regained his health after an illness that threatened to keep him out of public office for the rest of his life.

Bobby's article describes in naive and childish detail the method of treatment offered at Warm Springs. He tells of the friendly atmosphere there and of his own nervousness, soon overcome, at being so far away from home.

Red Cross Membership Grows

The membership enrolment in the American National Red Cross for the year ending June 30, 1934, was 3,802,384 for the United States and its insular possessions—an increase of 100,518 members over the roll-call for the previous year.

During the five years of the depression the Red Cross membership showed a decrease of only 7.8 per cent. for the entire period and during the past year the roll-call showed an increase of 2.72 per cent. over the previous year.

Commenting on the figures, Chairman John Barton Payne said: "They not only show that the Red Cross did not suffer a serious loss at any time during the period of stress, but that such small decline in membership as was inevitable is now being erased, and the response to our roll-call is now on the up-grade."

The figures are reassuring in the light of the still decidedly ominous situation in Europe.

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*HOME COVERAGE

has at last been X-RAYED

One whole year spent in a house-to-house search for the true facts relative to daily newspaper HOME COVERAGE in metropolitan Chicago—over 147,000 families personally interviewed—a trained and experienced corps of investigators, working under the personal direction of a nationally known market-study authority—accumulating, classifying, organizing data—statisticians, draftsmen, factual writers putting this mass of hitherto unobtained information into graphic, understandable form—that, in a word, is the story of the first survey ever attempted of metropolitan Chicago daily newspaper HOME COVERAGE.

147,360 of Chicago's 1,008,000 homes were interviewed—nearly 15%; whereas in accepted market-study practice 5% is regarded as more than sufficient to give a true picture of the whole.

●

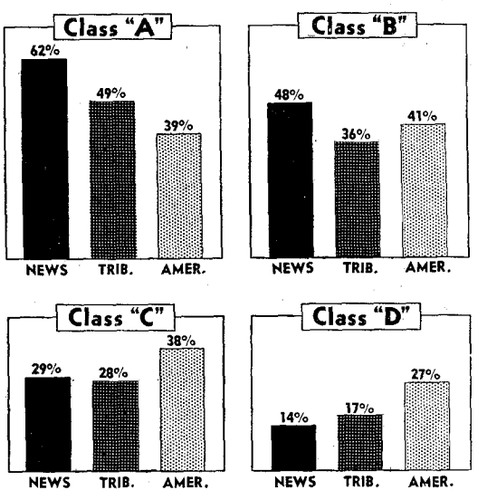
The work is done—the evidence in. And from what the X-ray reveals there can be but one definite conclusion: THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS GIVES THE ADVERTISER GREATER HOME COVERAGE (ESPECIALLY IN DISTRICTS WHERE BUYING POWER IS STRONGEST) THAN ANY OTHER CHICAGO DAILY NEWSPAPER.

And the corollary to this conclusion is that advertisers can reach the responsive, financially capable and worth-while homes of metropolitan Chicago more surely and at less cost through THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS than through any other Chicago daily newspaper.

** HOME COVERAGE, by standard acceptance, means the total number of homes into which a morning newspaper regularly enters and remains during the morning; and the total number of homes into which an evening newspaper regularly enters during the afternoon or evening.*

CITY OF CHICAGO

Home Coverage of The Daily News, Daily Tribune, and Evening American in Rental Areas Surveyed



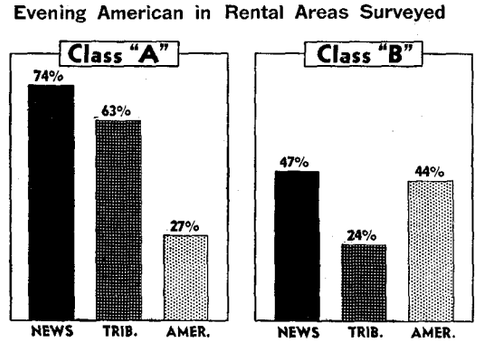
CLASS OF RENTAL AREA	FAMILIES INTERVIEWED		DAILY NEWS		DAILY TRIBUNE		EVENING AMERICAN	
A	29,523	100%	18,421	62%	14,357	49%	11,562	39%
B	36,624	100%	17,760	48%	13,217	36%	15,159	41%
C	35,449	100%	10,124	29%	9,858	28%	13,568	38%
D	26,411	100%	3,644	14%	4,422	17%	7,252	27%

Rental Classifications	Median Rentals	Number of Families*
Class A	$45 and up	140,018
Class B	$34 to $44.9	267,826
Class C	$23 to $33.9	228,659
Class D	Under $23	195,708
		832,211

*Authority: 1934 Population Census of Chicago, conducted by the Chicago Census Commission

SUBURBS

Home Coverage of The Daily News, Daily Tribune, and Evening American in Rental Areas Surveyed



CLASS OF RENTAL AREA	FAMILIES INTERVIEWED		DAILY NEWS		DAILY TRIBUNE		EVENING AMERICAN	
A	13,220	100%	9,832	74%	8,376	63%	3,515	27%
B	6,133	100%	2,871	47%	1,450	24%	2,692	44%

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

-Chicago's Home Newspaper

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Perfection Shares a Pedestal in Polo

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., Long America's Only Ten-Goal Polo Player, Moved Over to Make Room for Two Westerners Last Summer—But He Still Rides at the Top

A SHORT item in the New York *Sun* for February 6, 1918, reads:

"Corporal Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Long Island and France, the lad of only seventeen years who brought down two enemy planes in one day, is the *youngest flyer in the Allied service.*"

That is the young Hitchcock who was refused admission into the United States Army Air Corps—too young. And that same stripling, a natural athlete at Harvard, a gay young blade always ready for fun, left Harvard and went to France to join the Lafayette Escadrille. And it was that same Hitchcock who was shot down behind the German lines . . . captured . . . jumped from the window of a German prison train . . . made his way eighty miles across country to the Swiss border . . . escaped. It was young Tommy Hitchcock who did these things long before he was old enough to vote on such prosaic things as Presidents and prohibition. And that is the way his story has been written full fifty times.

Another newspaper, the New York *Times* for June 23, 1921, commented editorially:

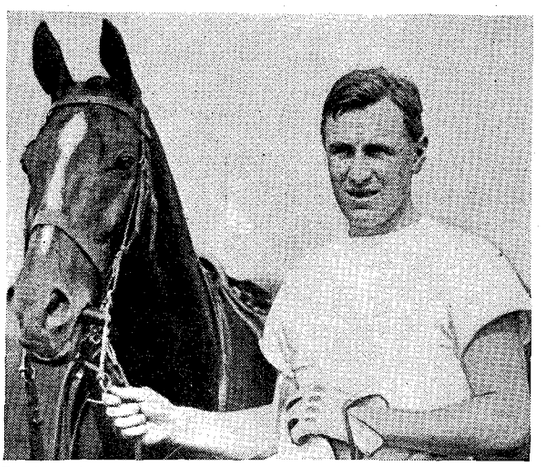
"The International Polo Cup comes back to America because Devereux Milburn's team played the game with greater dash and skill and was better mounted than their English opponents . . . Young Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., at No. 2, who is a consummate horseman, was always on the ball. He gives promise of becoming a player of the first order."

Measure of a Player

Thus, in a somewhat ponderously prophetic vein, was the name of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., son of a polo Internationalist, shoved up among Mr. Milburn's head-lines. Young Hitchcock was still at Oxford when he was drafted for the American International side. He was awarded a ten-goal handicap, placed on polo's pedestal, shortly after that editorial in *The Times* predicted that he would become "a player of the first order."

The youngster shared the polo pedestal with three veterans that first year up top—Devereux Milburn, Louis Stoddard, and J. Watson Webb. Milburn had "arrived" five years before. Webb and Stoddard, tho older men, were yearlings at ten goals, like Hitchcock.

That handicap—ten goals for Hitchcock—is the measure of a man's worth in the galloping game; no man has ever been measured as worth more than ten goals. The immortal—if polo players may be described as immortal—Foxhall Keene won the ten-goal rating fourteen times. Rated first at ten in 1891, he never fell below nine goals for thirty years. He was dropped to nine in 1903, but he fought his way back to ten in 1917, and he held on there for four years. That is a record, a measure of a man's worth at a game that Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., can still fire at—he must set his sights high.



Freudy photograph

The man and his mount

Even the still quite active Milburn could not do so well as Keene. Milburn won his "10" in 1917—and twelve times thereafter.

Tommy Hitchcock has already come closer to Keene's mark than did Milburn. Last of the veterans, Milburn slipped off the ten-goal standard in 1928, leaving Hitchcock up there in lordly loneliness for five years. Rated first at ten in 1922, Hitchcock has won his "10" thirteen times since—just one short of Keene's measure.

During that time, Hitchcock has played with the American side in the Internationals against England in 1921, 1924, 1927, 1930. He played in the international matches against the Argentine invaders in 1928, and he led an American side in the Olympics of 1924. He has captained the International side since Milburn stepped down out of active competition. And he captained, selected, and directed the Eastern side that lost to the West last summer at Onwentsia.

To top those measures of success, Louis Stoddard, president of the United States Polo Association, named an "All-Time All-America Polo Team" recently. He placed Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., among his immortals, at No. 3 on the first team.

Those were the measures, the merits that built Hitchcock up as "The Prince of Polo" in the sporting pages—at least until last summer. And if ever success were deserved, here, in truth, was a deserving young polo player.

This then was Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.—most colorful figure in the most colorful game in the most color-conscious country in the world—a great player, great democrat. But there is more than a record, a handicap, a "name" to the man. Walk into his office—he has one. Talk to him off his horse. Try to find out what more there is.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., works for a banking firm which occupies a squat little building down in the financial ravines of New York City. Hitchcock's private office is just past the entrance to the building—like that of a renting agent in an apartment house. His office is not cluttered up with a great lot of sporting prints, polo pictures, galloping bronzes, trophies of his trade. There is a very efficient-looking young secretary behind a desk on the left and there is Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., behind a desk on the right. He is no "bronzed son of the saddle," there is no fire in steel-blue eyes, no ring to his voice, nothing dashing, nothing romantic, nothing in the Hollywood tradition of polo players. Shake his hand—bashfully limp, it is. Surely that hand never turned a polo pony "on a dime"—or even on the whole Federal debt.

Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., stands there like a rather overgrown boy. A shock of hair bobs above his right eye. An expensively-sloppy gray flannel suit hangs over a more than six-foot frame that seems to bulge in the wrong places, in a sort of adolescent state of indecision as to whether to grow biceps before shoulders, thighs before feet. Where then is the "Prince of Polo," the adventuresome spirit that shot down Boche planes, the polo player who figures out situations before situations develop?

Measure of a Man

Look back a bit. Last summer, the idea of an East-West series was hung somewhat upon the name of Hitchcock, synonymous with the supremacy of Eastern polo. There were those who quietly predicted that both were riding for a spill. The East lost the series. Hitchcock showed up badly. He committed more fouls than any other player. He heard boos for his play, probably for the first time. Hitchcock is a hard player, but he has never played other than a clean, sportsmanlike game of polo. He made those fouls because he didn't know what he was doing; he was "*out of his head*"—he had suffered a concussion in a spill that put him to bed.

He was left, lying, on his pedestal—and two Westerners, *nouveaux* at polo, stood over him, sharing it, monopolizing it. Cecil Smith and Elmer Boeseke had been raised to a ten-goal rating, largely as a result of their play in the East-West series.

A jinx has straddled ponies with Tommy Hitchcock all this summer. His mounts don't seem to work for him; and, as he says,

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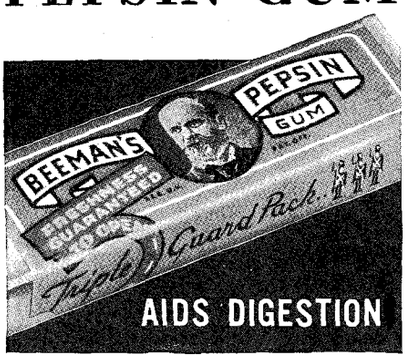

the ponies do all the work in polo. Certainly a pony does a lot of work for Hitchcock; one died under him a few Sundays ago.

And both spectators and sports writers have started sniping. Perfection is no more popular in polo than in politics. A lot of people have started driving over to Sands Point of a Sunday just "to see Tommy Hitchcock get beaten." And they see just that quite often now. Such head-lines crop up in the sporting pages as, "Polo Faithfuls See Hitchcock Rule Near End."

And the selection committee for the Eastern side in the approaching East-West matches have been trying him out at back in the recent test matches. Fancy putting Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., at back! Fancy *putting* him anywhere!

Then just last week in a test match, to top his tussle with the jinx, he took a tumble that recalled his serious spill last summer at Onwentsia. He has been ordered to bed until this week, and the odds seem set against his playing at all in the East-West matches. There is still a chance—tho a slim one—that he may get in shape in time to play.

The young crop of players coming up in the game speak of him as a "cold fish." He seldom yells or bawls out a player during a game. He "arrived" on the pedestal while he was still a kid among veterans. The generous among the young players say that he probably remembers how it feels to be raked over the coals by his elders.

His Future a Puzzle

At this crucial period in Hitchcock's career, he remains a puzzle as a player and as a person. The 1934 high-goal polo is just ahead of him, and, more ominous, the East-West series next month.

It is no more than a theory, but the theory is that the ability of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., to "take it easy," will keep him at the top until he has taken the measure of Foxhall Keene and every other name in polo—and one day he will be known as a "sportsman," referred to fondly by that term, a term that somehow seems to have been reserved for yachtsmen, owners of thoroughbred horses, and polo players.

Week-end Winners

Lawn-tennis—Wilmer Allison defeated Berkeley Bell, fellow Texan, at Brookline, Massachusetts, to win his second leg on the Longwood Bowl.

Motor-boating—Melvin Cook, of New Jersey, won the National Sweepstakes Trophy with his *Betty V*, at Baltimore, creating a new lap record of 60.408 miles per hour.

Track—Jack Lovelock defeated Bill Bonthron by five yards in a 1,500-meter race in Amsterdam, Holland—Lovelock's third victory ver Bonthron.

Yachting—As the New York Yacht Club cruise got under way last week, *Yankee* beat *Rainbow* in a brisk run, ninth victory for *Yankee*. Then on Saturday, *Weetamoe* surprized Cup defense rivals by winning a run from *Rainbow*, *Yankee*, and *Vanitie*—thanks to a time allowance.

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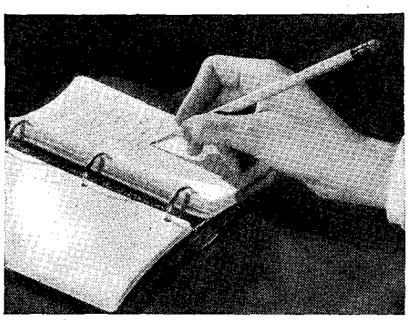

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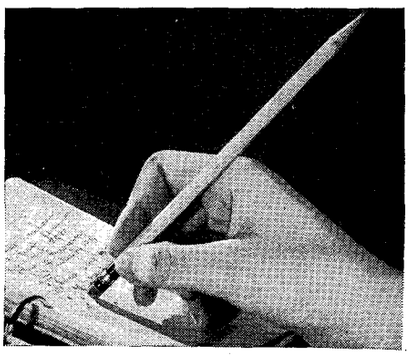

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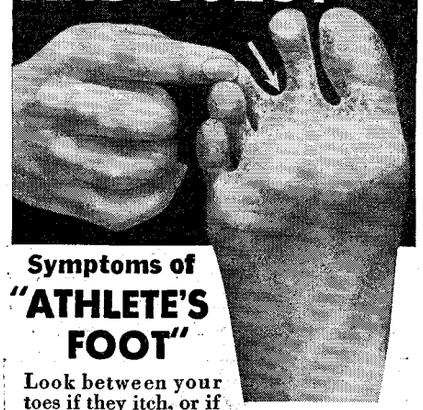
ITCHING FEET AND TOES?



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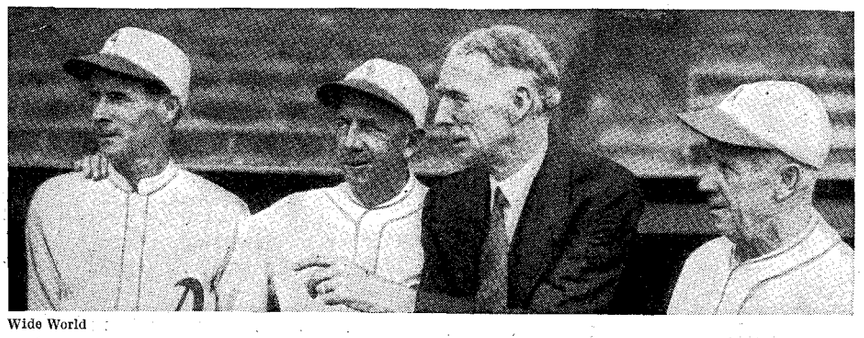
Connie Mack: Baseball Business Man

As a Manager, He Has Made a Money-Minting Corporation Out of a Club That Loses Games and Produces Players

By Edward Angly



Wide World

Connie Mack with last year's Athletics' "brain-trust": (left to right) Earle, second son of Connie; Eddie Collins, now with the Red Sox; Connie Mack, and "Kid" Gleason

On a recent off-day in the American League playing schedule, Cornelius McGillicuddy took his team back to his old home town, North Brookfield, Massachusetts, where the whole neighborhood turned out to celebrate his golden jubilee in baseball. The celebration was a bit tardy, for Connie Mack drew his first pay as a catcher when he was nineteen and he will observe his seventy-second birthday this coming December.

The lean, gray-haired leader of the Philadelphia Athletics is the oldest man still active in baseball, and the only Big League manager whose possible retirement is never mentioned in sport-page gossip. He has more championships to his credit than any other manager and is the only one whose teams ever wound up seven consecutive seasons in last place.

Building a Business

At the moment his Athletics are ambling along near the tail of the procession, but Mr. Mack isn't losing money or talking about the "good old days." He seldom does either. In those seven years at the bottom, his club balance was written in red only once. As for the good old days, his charities include too many checks to broken-down players of the nineteenth century to give him any illusions on that score, whereas nowadays his players come to him for advice on investments as well as on their playing. He entered baseball when it was a "roughneck" sport and helped it become an industry as tough as the steel business and quite as solvent.

He is a firm believer in the doctrine that control and authority must be definitely vested, but for twenty years he has owned exactly 50 per cent. of the stock of a large corporation and has no desire to possess 51 per cent. and no intention of selling any fraction of his half. The corporation is the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club, which Mr. Mack brought into being thirty-two years ago. Its human chattels he has hired, fired, and managed in his own way.

To him baseball is a business, neither simple nor particularly pure, yet his teams long have had the reputation of playing the game with closer observance of the amateur's code of good manners and sportsmanship than any other big league troupe. No manager in either league employs as many college men as Connie Mack, but, once the game is on, his players are permitted to think for themselves less than any of their opponents.

Scrupulously Connie Mack refrains from hurting the tender pride of a good and faithful player, but in the World Series of 1930 he snatched Earnshaw from the box near the end of a game he was pitching marvelously well, and sent in a pinch hitter. But Earnshaw, tho denied the rare honor of three victories in one World Series, said "Connie knew what he was doing."

There is a legend that Connie Mack seldom buys an expensive player and that he pays his men less than most other managers would give stars of equal brilliance. Actually his pay-roll in 1931, 1932, and 1933 probably was the heaviest of any club other than the New York Yankees.

Only once was he "stung" on a high-priced player. That was when he paid $75,000 for Strand, the home-run hero of the Coast, who then failed to get his eyes on Big League pitching. The depression having cut gate receipts, he lopped most of the expensive talent from his pay-roll last winter.

On the road, Big League baseball teams travel in two Pullmans—one for the regulars, the other for the Yannigans. Most managers take a drawing-room, but Mr. Mack almost always tucks his six-foot, three-inch frame into lower eight in the rookies' car. He is one executive who keeps in touch with his business "from the ground up."

Sports Calendar

Lawn-tennis

Aug. 25-Sept. 1—Eastern Grass Court Championships, Rye, New York.

Sept. 1-8—National Men's and Veterans' Singles Championships, Forest Hills, New York.

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A TRUE STORY

From SWITZERLAND

War Nurse writes of her Amazing Recovery

"DURING the war, helping to nurse the wounded in France," writes Mrs. Reuss, 145 Birsigstrasse, Basle, Switzerland, "I caught dysentery in the military hospital. The Doctor ordered a strong special aperient water which cut the attack short, but which I had to take repeatedly when attacks recurred, and this happened pretty often during a year or two afterwards. This frequent taking of aperients, and cathartics, left me with a weakened digestion and inflamed bowels.

"In 1921, being at Basle, in Switzerland, I consulted the best Professor there; he ordered 'NUJOL.' Feeling rather dubious, I nevertheless bought a bottle of Nujol and found, to my intense relief, that its gentle and soothing action not only rid my system of the accumulated poisons, but did not in the least interfere with my appetite. When I told the Professor about this he was not at all surprised, but said it was owing to the *absolute purity and the right density* of Nujol for the human system.

"Not only have I got rid of all my troubles, but feel years younger and would not for the world be without a bottle of Nujol. I have no trace of rheumatism, my complexion is as clear as a girl's, although I am over fifty years of age and have to sit most of the day, being a teacher of languages.

"You may publish my letter and I hope that many sufferers may find relief as I have, now for over ten years."

Nujol, "regular as clockwork" now comes in two forms, plain Nujol and Cream of Nujol, the latter flavored and often preferred by children. You can get it at any drug store.

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Sport Shots

Football Is in the Air Again: With coach and line-up decided for the all-star game against the Chicago Bears at the end of this month, America is all set for a real opener. And interest is warming up in another country. John Kilcullen, graduate of Yale last year, and an able tackle, has just issued a call for players down at the University of Mexico. Kilcullen is carrying on a tradition of Yale coaches at the University of Mexico, started by Reg Root, later varsity coach at Yale.

* * * *

The Controversy Over Shorts for Women on golf courses has drawn an official ruling from the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association of New York: By a unanimous vote, the Association requested its member-players to "refrain" from wearing shorts in tournaments. But the books aren't closed on the case, for word comes that the ladies are allowed to wear shorts elsewhere. New York women will not long tolerate having a fashion set in the hinterland.

* * * *

The Saratoga Season Has Failed to merit the preparation and advance notices accorded it. Tracks in New Hampshire and Rhode Island have stolen much of the thunder promised for the racing at Saratoga Springs. Last week, another feature of the Saratoga season got under way—the yearling sales. When the yearlings are put under the hammer, the gambler's instinct that is bred into every turf follower has free rein. Every yearling is an unknown quantity and quality. Man o' War, Cavalcade, and High Quest were "discovered" at the yearling sales at Saratoga. Bonanzas like those always make the bidding exciting.

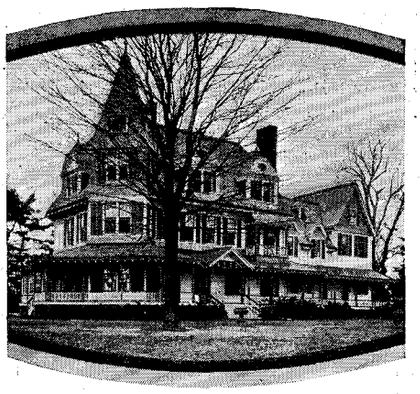
* * * *

The West Came East last week, in an early skirmish in the battle of the East-West polo series, when three air-conditioned cars carrying the Western string of forty-nine ponies completed a three and a half days' trip across the country. Those ponies, representing about $150,000 worth of horse and the hope of the West side, had been carefully guarded by a large retinue of grooms, who made their beds at the doors of the stalls. The mounts are quartered in the Army stables at Mitchel Field near Meadow Brook on Long Island, losing their "sea-legs" in preparation for the practise matches during the rest of this month.

* * * *

Another Invader Arrived in the East last week, when the yacht *Endeavour* dropped anchor in Bristol harbor, Rhode Island, after a record crossing for the *America's* Cup challengers—seventeen days out of Gosport, England. The town of Bristol turned out to a man to welcome the sleek, dark-blue *Endeavour*. She was moored off the Herreshoff shipyard, where she was fitted for her first trials under racing gear scheduled for this week. The *Endeavour* is still a "mystery ship" as a challenger, but the odds still favor the defender, whoever she may be.

Iron Fireman cuts fuel costs 65%



...at Ruppert residence

George E. Ruppert, noted sportsman; Vice President, Jacob Ruppert Brewing Company and the New York "Yankees," American League Baseball Club

A saving of $650 on a $1000 yearly fuel bill—that's how Mr. Ruppert profited when an Iron Fireman Automatic Coal Burner replaced hand-firing in the Ruppert home at Rhinebeck, N. Y. After a year and a half of Iron Fireman heating, Mr. Ruppert writes:

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No matter whether your home is large or small, Iron Fireman can make substantial fuel savings in addition to providing all of the benefits of clean automatic coal heat. Don't go through another severe winter without investigating Iron Fireman. Your dealer will gladly make a survey and report on your home heating plant. No cost or obligation. Use the coupon. Iron Fireman Manufacturing Co., Portland, Oregon; Cleveland; Toronto. Dealers everywhere.

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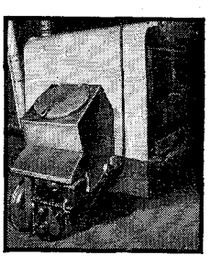
Right: Iron Fireman at the Ruppert estate, Rhinebeck, N. Y. Installed by Raymond E. Meagher, Iron Fireman dealer, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



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More Cooperation in Regulated Wall Street

With Securities and Exchange Commission Expected to Employ "Fair and Reasonable" Regulation, Brokers Hold Meetings for Joint Action to Aid Improvement of Business

WALL STREET'S most active minds did not need the President's recent warning that the New Deal was here to stay. Whatever misgivings individuals may have about the ultimate success of Stock-Exchange regulation, active cooperation with the Securities and Exchange Commission is now the order of the day. The

Blank & Stoller

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Frank R. Hope (left), and Victor G. Paradise

Commissioners have been very busy of late conferring with representatives of the Stock Exchanges in New York and elsewhere and also with other representatives of the brokerage business. These conferences seem to have been useful in promoting better understanding.

The Commission has been drawing up the regulations for the registration of exchanges and listed securities. In advance of the formal promulgation of these regulations, the Commission has quite definitely given the impression that its plans are "fair and reasonable." Everything is to be made as simple as possible. That word was passed along in the conferences and was commented on favorably in Wall Street.

Not only more regulation but greater cooperation would seem to be characterizing the New Deal in Wall Street. The Association of Stock Exchange Firms is an old-established organization with a membership representing 600 houses. It rarely gets into the limelight altho it has done useful work on occasion, particularly when it recently played a large part in drawing up the brokerage code, tho it is not the code authority.

Brokers Meet

A few days ago Victor G. Paradise, a partner of Frazier Jelke & Company, feeling that the Association might well broaden its activities in the interests of all concerned, led in bringing together a group meeting of members. This was followed a week later by a meeting of practically the entire membership of the Association. It was said to be the largest mass-meeting of brokers ever held in Wall Street. Press reports called it a "town meeting." Behind closed doors brokers freely spoke their minds during a session lasting an hour and a quarter.

President Frank R. Hope occupied the chair. All kinds of suggestions were advanced toward the improvement of the brokerage business which, as every one knows, has fallen on dull days of late. The big question was how to attract the customer whose commissions pay expenses, to say nothing of profits. There was some talk of boosting commission rates; it was also remarked that this would simply drive away business. Methods for improving brokerage service were outlined. A high-powered publicity campaign was urged by some. Finally, certain definite resolutions were adopted for submission to the Association's Board of Governors, including one for a committee on public relations.

The Governors met, with Mr. Hope presiding, and, according to press accounts, decided to set up machinery for a more complete integration of the brokerage community. The first task, it was learned, would be the appointment of various committees. For instance, there may be separate committees on customers' men, on specialists, on odd lots, on floor-trading, and similar subjects, as well as the one dealing with public relations.

When President Hope was questioned regarding the new developments, he refrained from making any definite predictions. Mr. Hope, a partner in Paine, Webber & Company, with thirty-five years' experience in the brokerage business, is a tall, solidly-built man, with close-cropped gray hair and heavy eyebrows. With all his geniality and sense of humor, he is not given to volubility. He looks forward to better cooperation both as among the members of the Association he heads and between them and the Securities Exchange Commission. When it comes to stirring up business, Mr. Hope is quite aware that the brokerage houses can not draw crowds by bargain sales the way department stores can. In the long run, the brokerage houses can only get more business by offering better service.

Victor G. Paradise is one of the younger figures in Wall Street. Born in Missouri less than forty years ago, his long connection with Kuhn, Loeb & Company was broken by overseas air-service in the World War and ended when he joined the Frazier Jelke organization in 1925. Mr. Paradise is a man of ideas and an interesting talker.

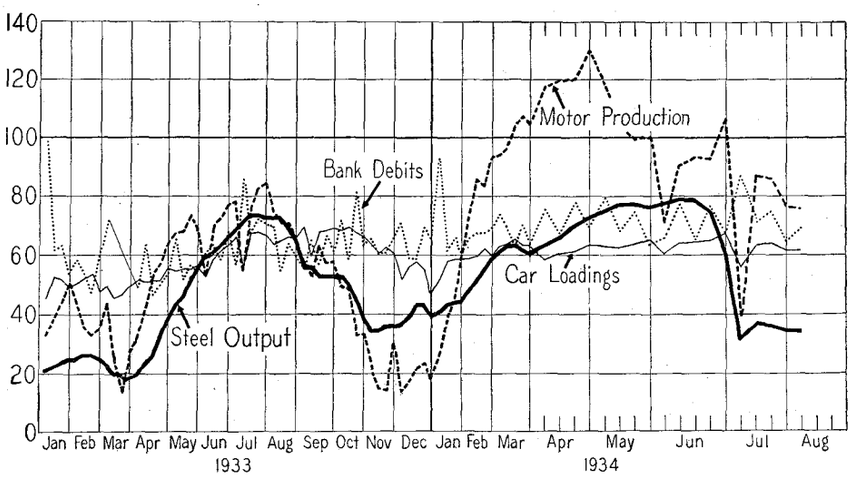
When questioned about the purposes of the series of meetings of Stock Exchange firms, he declared his conviction that if brokers put their heads together new methods can be devised for restoring public confidence in the stock market and translating that confidence into trading activity.

Mr. Paradise feels that public confidence in Wall Street could be instilled by the use of appropriate public-relations activity. He also thinks that this might be a good time to revive the oft-suggested idea of organizing the security-holders. There are so many of them that if once they could be led to act in concert their views would be of great weight in Washington.

The first effect of the President's silver nationalization decree was to stimulate more interest in speculation than all these conferences, meetings, and appeals. Silver led the upward march followed by commodities and grains, but the upward movement was not sustained on Saturday. The government forecast of a very small cotton crop was enough in itself to force up the price of cotton.

Reports of business activity for the first half-year have been coming in and are of various complexions.

Several business men predicted greater trade activity in the fall.



Four Indicators of Business Activity

This chart shows in percentage of deviation from the basis of weekly average for 1923-1925, inclusive, steel ingot production in percentage of total plant capacity, total freight car-loadings, bank debits outside New York City, and automobile production. It covers the week ending August 4

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Britain's Sound Financial Position

Fundamental Institutions Characteristic of England Enable Kingdom to Weather Depression and Tackle Recovery Problems

While other nations either have plunged headlong into economic and political chaos, or found themselves forced to embark on spectacular fiscal and political experiments during the period of the depression, Britain, with the exception of a brief period of instability during 1931 when the gold standard was abandoned, has managed to steer a fairly straight course during the last four and a half years.

The rest of the world may well gaze with profound respect at the financial record of the United Kingdom. There have been no defaults on municipal obligations by local authorities throughout England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. No schoolteacher, policeman, or any other municipal employee had to go without a single day's pay. Salaries have been cut, but the gross income of municipal employees, according to C. T. Hallinan, London financial editor for the United Press, rose from $3,502,000,000 in 1931 to $3,517,000,000 in 1932. The obvious deduction to draw from these figures is that while salaries have fallen, work has been found for a larger number of persons.

More remarkable still, in the light of wide-spread banking failures in Continental Europe and the United States, is the fact that there wasn't a single run on the 11,000 bank branches in England and Wales, nor on the 1,700 branches in Scotland, despite the fact that there is no such thing as State regulation of banks.

Altho the British Government has adopted several new policies, notably those involving the tariff and agriculture at home, the United Kingdom's relative steadiness during the period following the crash in 1929 is believed to be rooted in several major fundamental institutions characteristic of the country.

Two great streams of buying-power flow through Britain, Mr. Hallinan pointed out: (1) the income of investors in municipal securities, and (2) income of the municipal employees themselves. These two sources have been unaffected by the sharp curtailment in the incomes of industry and agriculture.

Local authorities are not allowed to run into debt before borrowing, which is to say that they can borrow only for capital expenditures, conceived in advance, and approved by proper national authorities. Thus 99.5 per cent. of the municipal debt, which totals $7,329,800,000, or one-fifth of the national debt, is covered by tangible assets such as schools, housing estates, and drainage. Twenty-eight per cent. of the debt is self-supporting, through revenue from taxation.

Graft is checked effectively, if not stamped out entirely, by the typically British tradition of equipping local governing bodies with the best type of men and women, who serve without pay. This is the key to the relative lack of political corruption throughout the United Kingdom.

Of considerable significance is the force of tradition in British banking. Commercial banks can not engage in investment-banking, and directors considered to be speculators are forced to resign. There are no written laws regarding this, but the many unwritten laws are obeyed scrupulously.

Flexible Electric Rates

Cincinnati's new electric-rate ordinance interests everyone in the utility business and should interest all municipal authorities, and all users of electricity. For one thing, a good example was set when the City Council and the utilities concerned got together in negotiation instead of fighting their legal battle to the finish.

In Ohio, cities can make their own rate arrangements. The Cincinnati City Council wanted lower electric rates and an agreement finally was reached with the two companies supplying Cincinnati for a substantial reduction. This is retroactive, so that the customers will receive refunds on payments made since last November. The reductions are made progressive with rates dropping as electric sales pick up, so that customers will share in the prosperity of the business.

The four-year contract was legalized by a city ordinance. The important and revolutionary factor is the provision whereby rates may be increased if costs go up more than $200,000 in any twelve-month period and decrease with a similar drop in costs. This precedent is likely to be followed widely, it is thought in utility circles. It amounts to a hedge on the part of a utility against increasing taxes and labor costs. State and utility commissions are likely to consider this precedent in future rate cases.

The only objection found to the plan, from the standpoint of power companies, was that city officials were given the opportunity to delve very closely into the financial affairs of the companies and were likely to check up on cost figures. In Cincinnati consumers of electricity will receive a refund of about $1,200,000 and will save an annual sum, increasing each year till it reaches $2,500,000 in 1937.

New York to Have Motor Show

Even tho the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has announced that it no longer will sponsor annual automobile shows, New Yorkers at least will have a chance to look over the new models next winter. In fact, the metropolitan showgoer probably never will know the difference. The show will be held in the first week of January in the Grand Central Palace, as usual, only it will be run by the Automobile Merchants' Association of New York, instead of by the NACC. It is even possible that the show will be bigger than ever.

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What the Nationalization of Silver Means

(Continued from page 7)

stances much less than 50 cents. Even on the basis of the present inflated market value of 50 cents an ounce for silver, therefore, 79 cents out of every $1.29 of new silver currency will be backed by nothing. Put in another way, out of every dollar of new silver certificates only 39 cents, when

Senator Elmer Thomas, of Oklahoma

the plan is in full effect, will represent real value."

The direct effects of the higher price for silver will be felt chiefly in the Rocky Mountain States, where practically all our silver is produced. Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, once a great Silver State, believes that the price will eventually be pushed up to the $1.29 limit of the existent law.

But, according to Handy and Harman, leading silver specialists, "There is no effect whatever on silver-mining or manufacturing. The Government has done more than its share to aid the silver-miner. Since the miner's price has been established for some time there is no effect on his income. The 50.01 cents per ounce affects all private supplies and here the speculator reaps a profit if he has held on to his supply."

Ends Trading in Futures

Speculators who have been making money in silver must now turn to other commodities or to stocks, as the nationalization decree put an end to trading in silver futures. The Commodity Exchange in New York promptly suspended all trading until further notice and announced a nominal closing price of 49.96 cents per ounce for all deliveries. Incidentally, the 50 per cent. tax on silver profits does not apply on silver turned in under the proclamation.

To such an observer as Bernard Kilgore of the *Wall Street Journal* the nationalization order has practically no significance at all, except as a natural unfolding of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934. In other words:

"The real meaning of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934 probably will not begin to become evident until the Government (1) begins the purchase of metal abroad, either with gold or with foreign exchange, and/or (2) begins to spend its 'profit' on silver already acquired—i.e., begins to issue silver certificates against the difference between fifty cents (or less) per ounce and $1.29 per ounce.

"Either one of these developments, or both, would be of greater monetary significance than anything that has happened to silver thus far."

Eastern press comment generally minimized the importance of the silver decree as contrasted with the exultant statements from Western Senators. There was no real need for taking this last step, said the New York *Times*, "any more than there was for any of the previous purchases of silver under the new monetary legislation; no one has benefited except silver producers and silver speculators." And the conclusion was: "In 1931 the annual silver production in the United States was equal in value to 1 per cent. of our national wheat crop and one-half of our peanut crop."

The Republican New York *Herald Tribune* dubbed the silver move simply a new "white rabbit of which one has been pulled out of the Presidential silk-hat every time it has seemed that business or the markets needed a stimulant." At any rate, observed the Baltimore *Sun*, it added "a grandiose touch to a prosaic policy of currency juggling that if carried on gradually as the Administration has been carrying on might not achieve its maximum effect."

Drought Cuts Grain Crops to Thirty-Year Low

(Continued from page 5)

an interesting light on the effects of the drought upon business activity in the Northwest. Bank deposits have continued to rise in all States of the Ninth Reserve District except the Dakotas, which have suffered most from the drought. Member-bank deposits went up between March and June by $29,000,000, indicating an increase of about $40,000,000 for all banks in the district. Deposits in comparable member-banks were $777,000,000 in March and $806,000,000 in June. The increases were chiefly in the city banks with little or no increase in the country banks.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Department of Agriculture revealed a drastic reduction in the cotton crop, forecasting a yield of only 9,195,000 bales, or a cut of more than 25 per cent. below last year's production. This will be the smallest crop, with the exception of the 1921 crop, in thirty-eight years.

As a result of the decided drop in the cotton crop, the huge carry-overs of the past few years will be either wiped out or greatly reduced. The carry-over will be reduced to 6,071,000 bales by July, 1935, if world consumption of American cotton continues at the average rate of 13,960,000 bales per year. But even at this rate of consumption a carry-over of 6,000,000 bales is still above normal. Secretary Wallace made it clear that he intended to continue the farm-control system for cotton as for other crops despite the general elimination of surpluses.

"This country could support five times its population," he said. Altho the drought reduced the present cotton crop 1,265,000 bales below the total quota allotted by the Bankhead cotton control law, Secretary Wallace showed no disposition to let up on the tax-enforced regulations of the Government. "We are going ahead with the Bankhead bill," he said.

Interesting are Secretary Wallace's statements made in an interview with Henry F. Pringle in the *American Magazine* before the drought assumed serious proportions.

Asked if he didn't consider it "sinful to cut production of food when Americans still go hungry," Mr. Wallace replied:

"It would be if Americans went hungry because farmers had not produced enough food. But they are going hungry in the cities and in the country alike because farmers have produced so much as to depress the price to ruinous levels. As a matter of fact, the pigs that were killed last year and the cotton that was plowed under, have made it possible for more people to eat in the United States than if those pigs had not been killed and that cotton not plowed under. We are still producing more than enough food not only for those who can afford to buy it, but for those on the relief rolls. Our minimum production will not be allowed to go below that point."

Taking sharp exception to a cartoon by Rollin Kirby in the New York *World-Telegram* showing a skeleton stalking the Mid-western fields and entitled: "Drought, Another Public Enemy," the Wichita *Beacon* declared: "There is no famine in Kansas or in any other part of the Southwest and Middle West. The people of Kansas and neighboring States are carrying on. They are neither starving nor are they objects of charity. The grim specter of want is NOT stalking through Kansas, the greatest hard-wheat-producing region in the world, the bread-basket of America."

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Another New Deal Mural

—Orr in the Chicago *Tribune*

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

Publicity for Government pensioners—Standardizing news-writers' wages—To eliminate unscrupulous lawyers—In defense of country doctors—Self-reliance and Government aid—Why our colleges are crowded.

Posting Pensioners' Names

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—With reference to the subject of soldiers' pensions and bonuses.

In fairness to all of us it would seem entirely proper to require that every post-office and court-house publish a complete list of pensioners in that section. This list should be required to be kept posted on conspicuous bulletin boards, where every taxpayer could see the name of each pensioner, the amount received and for what form of war service disability.

Doesn't this seem entirely fair?

Ames, Iowa. JOSEPH P. LAWLOR.

Taxing Church Property

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—May I say that your article, "A Case for Taxation of Church Property," meets with my heartiest approval; I believe, along with most other liberal churchgoers, that the church tax-exemption racket has gone just about far enough.

CHARLES J. BARREN POHL.

Brooklyn, New York.

News-Writers' Wages

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In an article in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, Mr. Fremont Older, publisher of the San Francisco *Call-Bulletin*, is quoted as saying:

"It is impossible to standardize the wages of news-writers. While one man may be worth $20 per week, the man at the next desk may be worth $100."

Under the haphazard, *laissez-faire* conditions hitherto existing in the news-rooms of the nation this may have been true. But Mr. Older does not go into the subject deeply enough.

In the printing trade, men are required to serve a thorough apprenticeship before they may hire out as printers. The number of printers in each shop is limited. In short, the *qualifications* of a journeyman printer are *standardized*. Therefore, the employer does not complain at paying a standardized wage.

This is not true in the editorial rooms. There are no decent standards (or at least there have not been in the past) by which to gage a news-writer. Some are graduates of colleges and universities, some have "grown up in the game" from the job of copy-boy—and others, too many others, are the sons of big advertisers, relatives of the publisher, or just personable young men who are willing to work for "experience"—and the chance of meeting "all those interesting people" newspaper men are popularly supposed to meet. No youth, imagination aflame after seeing a movie version of "The Front Page," "Gentlemen of the Press," or "Five Star Final," could land himself a job as a journeyman printer with no equipment other than his enthusiasm. But he could—and too often does—land in the news-room with no better training than this—plus the fact that he will work for little or nothing and happens to know the right people.

Standardize the qualifications of the news-writer—then the publishers will have no quarrel with standardizing their wages. And the formation of the American Newspaper Guild is the most important step toward standardizing these qualifications that has yet been taken.

New York City. A. L. CLARK.

Requisites for Lawyers

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Law and lawyers play so important a part in both crime detection and prosecution, legislation is so imperfect, legal ethics so frequently violated, I am impressed with the fact that greater care and skill on the part of various bar examiners would be of material aid in reducing the great number of lawyers that are yearly commissioned to practise law.

In my judgment, the first requisite should be the character, personal and moral fitness of the applicant, this even greater than his ability to successfully answer the necessary questions.

Every informed person knows there exists an unholy alliance between organized criminals and certain renegade, unscrupulous lawyers, scavengers of the bar, unworthy of their profession. There is a heavy and urgent responsibility upon the lawyers to correct this abuse. No longer will the people tolerate oratory and platitudes on their part to excuse this evil, if they are to retain the high regard and respect which this splendid profession has so long enjoyed. The ethics of the profession demand that they purge themselves of this growing wrong. INSPECTOR BURKE.

San Diego, California.

Defending Rural Doctors

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I most certainly disagree with Warren E. Mesler of Morrill, Maine, when he writes, "The great majority of the doctors here are in it for what they can get out of it, nothing more."

For several years I lived in a rural community in Maine and know from personal experience that the "physician is the willing servant of the sick, poorly paid," to quote Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten. I had occasion, last year, to send for the rural doctor. He came three miles, part of the way through deep mud, in the early evening, even when he knew he would have to wait several months for his fee of three dollars.

From this call he had to go to another patient and because of bad roads had to travel eight miles instead of the usual two, yet he charged no extra fee. HAROLD A. LEIGHTON.

Pepperell, Massachusetts.

The Sportsman!

—Talburt in the Washington *Daily News*

Self-Help in the Building Program

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—As to the article, "Housing Program Faces Serious Obstacles," which appears in your issue of August 4.

The most serious obstacle, as I view it, to all the "recovery" programs is that no one seems to want to do anything without government aid and then when the aid is offered will not do anything because a Federal administrator has something to say as to the way that help shall be given.

Now: In this little village of North Hanover, I have completed and secured occupants for three new houses since President Roosevelt was inaugurated, and I have done it without finding fault with the high prices of building materials and without quarreling with organized labor.

Am I the only man in the United States who can accomplish something constructive without crying for special aid from the Government and who has not yet found Federal administrators a "serious obstacle"?

PERCY W. DWELLEY.

North Hanover, Massachusetts.

School Attendance and Jobs

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The remarkable increase of attendance at high-schools and colleges during the past decade has been regarded as evidence of a new appreciation of higher learning. Very largely this assumption is a mistake.

The persistence of pupils in completing the full high-school and college course is mainly due to the unnatural lack of opportunity offered at the present time in the various crafts and callings.

A very large proportion of college students should be at work at gainful occupations and would be so engaged but for the enormous army of unemployed which has the effect of keeping the student in college as long as possible. And by the use of a multitude of scholarships and other agencies supplied by philanthropists the student finds it easier to sustain himself in college than to secure satisfactory employment in trades, business, or profession. These occupations are already overcrowded notwithstanding ing the capacity of the country for many times its present population. The unnatural crowding is directly due to our perverted tax system. Abolition of all taxes upon business and industry by the Henry George plan would automatically remedy this evil.

HENRY WARE ALLEN.

Wichita, Kansas.

Dr. Poling's Article

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Allow me to express my sincere congratulations and thanks to you for publishing Daniel A. Poling's article, "A Code for Peacemakers." If more of our current magazines would publish this type of thing, truly we could look for the coming age of peace. This is not to say I agree with Dr. Poling in every detail. He seems to go out of his way to "knock" the "pacifists," of whom I am one.

But he is sincere as far as he goes and so am I; so, being peace-lovers, we shall agree not to fight! In general, his article is timely, intelligent, practical, and should provide a common basis upon which we could all unite. (REV.) G. L. WINN.

Port Murray, New Jersey.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

That's Why.—Rip Van Winkle slept for twenty years, but, of course, his neighbors didn't have a radio.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Thirty Days!—JUDGE—"What were you doing in that place when it was raided?"

LOCKSMITH—"I was making a bolt for the door."—*Wise Cracks.*

A Sheer Waste.—A British society is promoting a Home of Aged Golfers. How aged does a golfer have to be before he becomes interested in a home?—*C.H.T. in the Kansas City Star.*

Time to Retire.—PROUD MOTHER—"Yes, he's a year old now, and he's been walking since he was eight months old."

BORED VISITOR—"Really? He must be awfully tired."—*Lafayette Lyre.*

Add Golf Wo.—"When I put the ball where I can reach it," said the stout golfer, when asked how he liked the game, "I can't see it, and when I put it where I can see it, I can't reach it."—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney).*

Or Calories.—RESTAURANT PATRON (crossly)—"Waiter, what are those black specks in my milk?"

WAITER—"I dunno, suh—unlessen dey's some ob dem vitamins dey's talkin' so much about."—*Pathfinder.*

Ice to the Eskimos.—VOICE OVER 'PHONE—"Are you the blankety-blank-blank sales manager who sent that salesman to my office to sell me your blankety—"

SALES MANAGER—"Yes, yes, but, my dear man, why—?"

VOICE—"Well, I gave orders to all of my staff to admit no one to my private office, and your man was so persistent that they were forced to get a gun—"

SALES MANAGER—"My goodness, man, they didn't shoot him, did they?"

VOICE—"No, but my bookkeeper wants his gun back."—*Niagara Falls Review.*

Caddies' Chorus.—

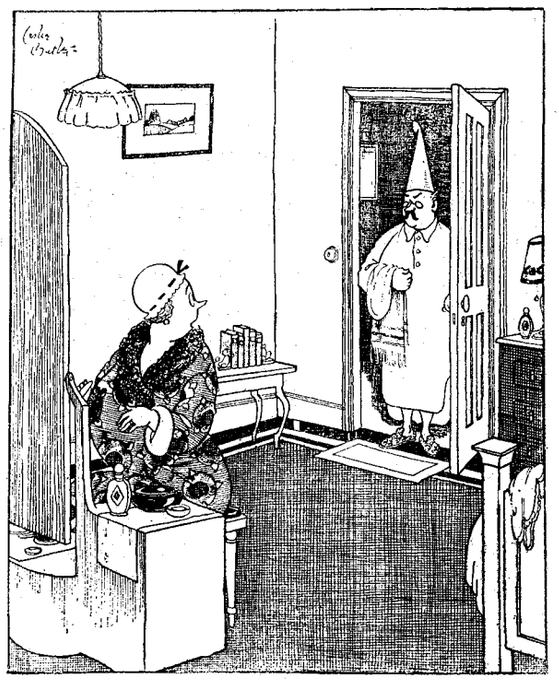
There's something about a golfer—
There's something about a golfer—
There's something about a golfer that is
    fun—fun—fun;
It may be something he's wearing,
It may be something he's swearing;
He looks like a kippered herring in the
    sun—sun—sun;
He seems as stern and serious
As the Emperor Tiberius,
When in fact he's half delirious till he's
    done—done—done;
Tho he tries his very best,
He's a duffer like the rest;
There's something about a golfer that is
    fun—fun—fun!

—*Edmund J. Kiefer in the Buffalo Courier-Express.*

We Aim to Please.—PEDLER—"Any teapot spouts, pencils, pens, plates, or baskets to-day, mum?"

LADY OF THE HOUSE—"If you don't go away I'll call the police."

PEDLER—" 'Ere you are, mum—whistles, sixpence each."—*Humorist.*



"Enid, you might tell the laundry people not to starch my nightcap" —*The Passing Show* (London)

Rescue or Razzberry.—MAID—"Please, Mrs. Whaite, will you come up to the bathroom at once? I can't make out whether Mr. Whaite is scalding to death or singing."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

Life's Darkest Moment.—"Yes," said the old man, "I have had some terrible disappointments, but none stands out over the years like one that came to me when I was a boy."

"And what was it?"

"When I was a boy I crawled under a tent to see the circus, and I discovered it was a revival meeting."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Then the Sparks Flew.—FOND MOTHER—"Will the photograph be anything like him?"

FED-UP PHOTOGRAPHER—"Yes, madam, but we can easily alter that."—*Smith's Weekly (Sydney).*

Both.—Two men who had been bachelor cronies met for the first time in five years.

"Tell me, Tom," said one, "did you marry that girl, or do you still darn your own socks and do your cooking?"

"Yes," was Tom's reply.—*Chicago News.*

Careless Reporting.—Detroit police are holding a man known as the "red necktie bandit," but whether on charges of robbery or of wearing a red necktie the news report fails to state.—*C.H.T. in the Kansas City Star.*

Over the Edge.—"How do you spend your income?"

"About 30 per cent. for shelter, 30 per cent. for clothing, 40 per cent. for food and 20 per cent. for amusement."

"But that adds up to 120 per cent."

"That's right."—*New Outlook.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Congratulations!—To-day's birthdays—Mrs. Frances Folsom P——, born 700 years ago.—*Elyria (Ohio) paper.*

The Nudist Influence.—Almost private bath, southeast room, connecting sleeping-porch. Phone 4903-W.—*Advertisement in Joplin (Mo.) paper.*

Long, Long Ago.—

FORMER YOUNG LADY WAS
MARRIED LAST JANUARY

—*Columbus Junction (Iowa) paper.*

Should Use a Double.—Ten thousand school children lined the streets as the President was driven over the Pali, an 800-foot cliff.—*Washington (D. C.) paper.*

What—No Hat?—Mr. Roosevelt captured his first game-fish of his present trip. It was a 35-pounder, dressed in white pants and a blue sweater Mr. Roosevelt fished from a small gig accompanied by his two sons.—*Herkimer (N. Y.) paper.*

Mosquitoes' New Deal.—The President, starting out, was dressed in a battered hat, his customary fishing attire.—*New Orleans paper.*

Seems Like Yesterday.—Eleven years ago he came to Sacandaga where he has resided for the past 25 years.—*Gloversville (N. Y.) paper.*

Or Plenty of Wo.—

DAM SITE LOT
SCANDAL NEAR
FOR SENATOR

—*Head-line in Dayton (Ohio) paper.*

Rest in Peace.—Suppose you should take out such a policy for say $10,000 and died within a few years leaving two or three young children. Wouldn't it be a great comfort for you to know that your wife would receive an income of $100 a month until the children became of age, at which time the full $10,000 would be paid to her?—*Life-insurance company circular.*

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